

FRESH  
and  
DAILY

Shoes.

and Girls' Shoes.



ing Suits.

ing suit, made of a black  
l. They come in long and  
are durable and fast black  
but we have others which

erfumes.



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20 and 25c

f the Imperial  
nth. All sold



Etc.

MPANY,

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only. To introduce our VITAM  
will make the following low price  
Partial Set of Teeth, \$2.00  
work, per tooth, \$4.00.  
Silver Fillings, 75c.  
Teeth Extracted, 25c.  
10c. Sundays 9 to 11  
LADY ATTENDANT.

SON, Prop.

h and Hill Streets

PER WEEK... 20 CENTS  
PER MONTH... 75 CENTS  
\$9 A YEAR.

## MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

For Theatrical Announcements See Page 1, Part III.

### THE CHUTES

WASHINGTON GARDENS. A. L. ELIOT, Vice-Pres.

NEW—THE GILLEN TRIO—Club Juggling Marvels.

HARRY HARMON—The Human Meteor.

SYMO and SYMA, Globe Equilibrist.

BENTLEY, The King of Musicians.

A GREAT HIT—CABARET DE LA MORT.

LA MONT in his Thrilling Ride for Life.

TONIGHT—FIREWORKS AND GOOD MUSIC.

PROF. PAER and His Performing Animals.

AUGUST 1—"The Sublime Task of the 20th Century."

Organ Recital by A. A. Butler, Organist, First M. E. Church each evening 7:30.

### IMPSON AUDITORIUM—REVIVAL MEETINGS.

REV. J. STILL WILSON.

MONDAY, JULY 29—"Ere and Euter Problems and Spiritual Needs."

TUESDAY, JULY 30—"Universal Co-operation: The Logic of a Practical Religion."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31—"The Power of a Loyal Social Ideal."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1—"The Sublime Task of the 20th Century."

Organ Recital by A. A. Butler, Organist, First M. E. Church each evening 7:30.

### STRICT FARM—South Pasadena—

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE GIANTIC BIRDS.

The best place in this country to purchase Feather Boas, Fans and Plumage—super California sources.

CUFIO STORE, Cor. 4th and Main Sts. Mehesy's Free Museum, opposite Van Nuys and Westminster Hotels. Visitors should not neglect the privilege.

### SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

BEAUTIFUL—

Fiery

Breakers

At

Redondo

Beach.

The great Pacific Ocean has taken fire and at night gleams and burns and dashes itself in great sheets of flame against the shore at Redondo.

Here the surf is heaviest and here the wonderful phenomenon is resplendent. It is strange, weird and beautiful, and to miss seeing it is to miss one of life's opportunities.

Special Trains

Saturday and

Sunday Evening.

Leave Santa Fe Station at 5:32 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Returning, leave the Beach Saturday 10 and 11 p.m.; Sunday 8 and 10 p.m.

### REDONDO BEACH—

Concerts every afternoon in the New Pavilion. Dancing in the evening.

..SEVENTH

..REGIMENT

BAND

Every Sunday—Open Air Concerts.

Ten-ride tickets \$1.50—tickets interchangeable.

### FORTY-ONE TRAINS—

Between Los Angeles and the Beaches—

make it convenient for every one who travels via the

Southern Pacific

SUNDAY SEASIDE TRAINS.

FISHERMAN'S FLYER

CATALINA ISLAND

FOR LONG BEACH

FOR SAN PEDRO

FOR SANTA MONICA

All trains leave River Station 15 minutes earlier, stopping at Naud Junction, Commercial and First streets.

Redlands Special July 28 Only

In order to afford the interior an opportunity to witness the wonderful phosphorescent illumination of the ocean, a train will leave Santa Monica 6:35 p.m., Los Angeles 9:15 p.m., for Redlands and intermediates, via Puente.

Five Los Angeles Stations—Seats for Everybody.

Ten-ride Tickets \$1.50—Good for Any One.

Between Los Angeles and any Beach Point.

Pack your lunch and spend a day at the seashore.

Los Angeles Ticket Office, 261 S. Spring St.

SEVEN AND A HALF HOURS ON—

...CATALINA ISLAND

AND RETURN SAME DAY VIA

Southern Pacific.

From Monday, July 29, to Friday, August 2, inclusive, special train will leave Santa Monica at 7:45 a.m., making quick run and direct connection at San Pedro with steamer "Hermosa," arriving at Avalon 11:00 a.m. Returning, arrive Los Angeles 10:15 p.m.

NO OTHER LINE MAKES THIS CONNECTION.

You can also leave Los Angeles for Avalon at 9:20 a.m. daily, 1:40 p.m. (Sunday excepted), 5:03 p.m. (Saturday only).

Excursion rate \$2.50; regular rate \$2.75 round trip.

Los Angeles Ticket Office, 261 South Spring Street.

### SPURTH LEAGUE EXCURSIONS—

... TO THE SEASHORE.

The Salt Lake Route reaches five seaside resorts all within a few miles of each other, and the price of one ticket takes you to all.

50 Cents Round Trip

Tickets Good Ten Days.

Long Beach, Terminal Island, San Pedro, Alamitos Beach, Brighton Beach. Buy tickets to San Pedro and stop off. The only place to gather sea shells is Terminal Island. Concerts every afternoon at Long Beach by Willey's Orchestra. Finest bathing, yachting, boating and fishing on the Coast. Tickets and information, 237 S. Spring St. See the wonderful phosphorescent illumination at Old Ocean.

Ten-Ride Tickets \$1.50 Good for Any One

to the Ocean Beaches

San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. Telephone Main 900.

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA

The Oceania S. S. Co.'s new 6000-ton twin-screw steamer SIERRA sails August 1 calling at HONOLULU, PAGO PAGO and AUCKLAND, en route to SYDNEY, S. S. AUSTRALIA sails Aug. 6 for the TAHITI direct. For literature and particulars apply to HUGH B. RICE, Agt., 230 S. Spring Street. Tel. Main 30.

## GREAT STEEL STRIKE NEARING ITS END.

Morgan Receives Shaffer in a Secret Conference—Negotiations Portend Early Settlement.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

NEW YORK, July 27.—Formal negotiations for a settlement of the great steel strike were opened here today at a conference between President Shaffer and Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association, and J. Pierpont Morgan and a group of his associates of the United States Steel Corporation. The conference and the movements of the conferees were secret, and no intimation of the result of the deliberations has come from anyone in authority. It is believed, however, that substantial progress toward an agreement was made, and that formal announcement of the compact for peace will come within a few days.

There has been much speculation as to the terms of peace, but much of it has been pure conjecture. It was said that the strike would be called off, and that there would be a resumption of the negotiations on general labor questions at the point where they were broken off at the Pittsburgh conference. In financial circles, however, the opinion was general that the prospective agreement would go further than that, and in itself dispose of the serious questions at issue. The conferees, it was reported, had had several days of preliminary discussion, all of which was kept secret.

### STRIKERS AT A LOSS.

IGNORANT OF PROCEEDINGS.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PITTSBURGH, July 27.—Surface indications of the steel workers' strike were somewhat bewildering. So many conflicting reports were heard from usually reliable sources that even the strikers were at a loss to account for them. During the morning hours the absence of President Shaffer and Secretary Williams from their offices was noted, but all information as to their whereabouts was refused by their associates. Even later in the day, when it became known that the head of the Amalgamated Association was in New York in conference with J. P. Morgan, the men in charge of the association headquarters professed to be in ignorance of the fact. General interest was taken in the report that Joseph Bishop of the Ohio Board of Arbitration was expected in Pittsburgh during the day. He was expected at the amalgamated quarters, but did not appear.

Bishop did not arrive in Pittsburgh, and if the report that he left Columbus for Pittsburgh Friday night is true, he must have gone on East, with the strong probability that President Shaffer was in his company from this point. The significance of this matter was quickly realized, and it was believed that matters were really shaping themselves for a settlement of the strike in all of the mills.

There were few officials about the general offices of the manufacturers during the day, and none could be found who would give any statement. Reports that the men would be back in the mills were not believed.

### THREATENED STRIKES.

HAVE NOT MATERIALIZED.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

PITTSBURGH, (Pa.) July 27.—The threatened strike at the National Roll

THE CITY. Anita Gandolfo, wealthy Los Angeles girl, eludes her friends and immures herself in a St. Louis convent... Attempt of Chinese to bury Ah Hen... Dark court record of James A. Ryan... Kid McFadden and Solly Smith matched for a fight... Bright prospects for dried fruit... Colored clerymen denounce Liberal emigration... Increased water supply arranged for Sixth Ward Irish dividends for stockholders in numerous oil companies... Change of S. F. time... Mal Pursey excited over an entry into his own... Born... Two killed by explosion... Steelers get a divorce... Fifteen lions from Supreme Court... Senator Clark's hurried visit... State Board of Health in session... It cost Housinger \$5 to be no busy... Lookout... San Francisco... City Council may hold up street-railroad franchise... Health department wants three more offices attached... Strong fight against Temple-street improvements... Wonderful recovery of Milgram Comport.

PACIFIC COAST. Angry cowboys lynch a horse thief... Saloon quarrel proves fatal... The Santa Rosa fair... Japanese missionary work... Just from Borneo... Two killed by explosion... Footpad's long sentence... Soldiers' home directors... Shot from ambush... Warren's trip from the Klondike.

RAILROADS. Salt Lake road not to build to Denver... Eckert and Kreech elected Union Pacific directors.

GENERAL EASTERN. Fine rain in Kansas and Missouri... Insure fruit crop... Husband shoots himself and wife... Warships on the Great Lakes... Mining suit for damages... Kentucky politicians have fist fight... Gen. Wood sails for United States.

WASHINGTON. Cervera testifies for Schley... Alaskan survey... The Venezuelan trouble... Col. Smith assigned to Pacific Coast engineering duties... Tillman causes surprise in his radical light on McLaurin.

SPORTS. Shamrock II on the ocean. Adair Wilkes dead... Michael wins twenty-mile motor... Races at various courses... Baseball.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Silver at London... Liverpool closings. General eastern markets... Live stock at Chicago... Citrus fruits in the East. San Francisco markets.

## BEARS ON RAMPAGE.

Steel Trust Paling Before Them.

Millions Galore Pledged to a Syndicate.

Mysterious Circulars Floating About Wall Street.

Big Moneyed Men of St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo Combine.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, July 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Wall street heard late this afternoon that the greatest bear party in history had been cornered in Chicago, under the leadership of Moore Bros., who are now in Chicago doing actual buying and selling. It was said that the millionaires of Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis were interested in the syndicate, and that the members of the syndicate have pledged more millions than were ever put into a syndicate on earth before, the Steel Trust being outclassed by this new money power.

It is well known in Wall street that mysterious parties in Chicago have been selling the entire list of stocks of late. They have been especially bearish on Union Pacific, Atchafalpa, St. Paul and Erie. Russell Sage is said to know of the organization, and while not a member, is warily "standing from under" and buying no stocks, as he believes they are too high.

Mysterious circulars have been passed around Wall street by the syndicate. One is unsigned, and was mailed in Brooklyn. It says: "Buy Erie for 60 and Southern Railway for 40." This is put out as a basis for "short" sales.

The success with which the Moores forced Morgan to buy their steel properties for the trust is believed to have inspired their selection for the present work. The course of prices in Wall street apparently confirms the report of such a Chicago syndicate.

### NEW STEEL COMBINE.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—Another steel combination, embracing the principal plants engaged in making steel castings, is to be formed. The nucleus of the combination is the American Steel Casting Company of Chester, Pa.

The capital is to be upward of \$15,000,000, with the prospect that the amount will be increased considerably later on.

### WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

QUEER CONDITIONS PREVAIL.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, July 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The weekly business review of the New York Sun says that what Wall street designates as "crop" markets are nearly invariably unsatisfactory from every point of view.

Permanent weather map, and more disturbed by varying developments incidental to the progress of every agricultural season, but speculators who must perforce shape their course by the weather map find themselves in more than usually difficult positions. For the past fortnight Wall street has hung upon reports from the West as to developments in the corn belt. Its information in this respect has been derived from newspapers, from the government weather map, and more directly from reports furnished by brokerage houses having private wire connections with Chicago.

Wall street has been deluged with a volume of absolutely conflicting and contradictory reports as to the extent of the damage already inflicted, and for that matter it has been well-nigh impossible for anybody in Wall street to reach a definite conclusion as to whether rains have fallen in the corn belt, or whether clear skies still prevail there. On the face of it, it would seem to be a matter very readily determined, but when one source of information reports that southern rains have fallen and another that a hot sun is shining over the same quarter, it is natural that judgment should become clouded. It was largely on account of this seemingly unnecessary uncertainty that the price movements in the week's stock market have been exceptionally uncertain and erratic, and occasionally violent in both directions. It is unfortunately the case, however, that at least four weeks more must elapse before it will be possible to form any accurate judgment as to actual out-turn of corn and spring wheat crops.

In the mean time, every one interested in financial affairs is hard at work figuring out what the first extent of loss through the conceded crop damage will be. The minimum estimates of the final corn crop have now been reduced to 1,500,000,000 bushels, a reduction of over 30 per cent. from the harvest indicated some weeks ago. While the corn growers of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa will receive higher prices for their product, it cannot be denied that the railways will have less corn to transport this year and a diminished supply of live products to carry next year. These facts will not be altered, even as would bank accounts or cash resources of western corn growers be kept on an even balance by reason of such advance in the price of staple, as may follow upon the tremendous impact of the year's crops. It is idle to dispute the fact or attempt to minimize the importance of the shortage in the crop crop, concerning which it is no exaggeration to say that it is really the first important check the prosperity of the country has received in the past five years.

Little change appears in the labor situation; that is, in that phase of it upon which attention is now centered. Both the strike in the anthracite coal regions and that of the machinists have collapsed, but in the steel trade both parties to the contest appear to have settled down to what now amounts to little more than a test of endurance. There can be no question in regard to the upshot of the contest. The men must, and in the end will be forced to, give up the fight, and the longer they maintain their dogged and unwarranted position, the greater their losses will be. That their position is weakening steadily is plainly evident in the utterances of the leaders of the strike, whose pretensions and devices are daily becoming more absurd. Thus far the strike has been unattended by any such outburst of physical violence as characterized the labor difficulties at Homestead, Pa., some years ago, but the situation in this regard now appears to be somewhat more threatening. Should violence be resorted to, however, it would reflect little more than mere desperation on the part of the men, and hence would forebode a speedy termination of the difficulties. As regards the general situation, it may be noted that the money market continues extremely easy, and that railway earnings are well maintained. Trade reports reflect to some extent the influence of labor troubles in the steel trade, and also the uncertainty felt in regard to the upshot of the crops. At the same time the great welcomings of American prosperity are not and will not be seriously clogged, either by agricultural vicissitudes or by inevitable and recurrent labor difficulties. Both matters in their nature are essentially transient. As against them, there can be placed various achievements in the legislative and political world of the past few years, including a firm establishment upon the sound basis of national finances and the promise of an indefinite period of domestic political tranquility. Just about a year ago Wall street pessimists were predicting the end of all things because the spring wheat crop in Minnesota and the Dakota had been seriously injured, but it will be recalled how slight a mark it made upon the industrial development of the country, and how little effect it had even upon the earnings of railways most directly concerned.

After fully conceding the deplorable effects of such blight as has befallen the corn crop, it may still be asserted with safety that the forward march of American industrial development has not been permanently checked. The agricultural situation has no over-riding everything else that has attracted attention has been devoted to any other of the week's developments, which, indeed, have been meager in quantity and unimportant in quality. For the time being, however, the ways of the country are being permitted to go about their business of collecting and transporting freight without being forced, in Wall-street imagination, to buy up, lease or consolidate with some other corporation, and they all appear to be doing fairly well under these negative circumstances. What may be called Wall street's run of luck throughout the past five years has made the community unprepared for any such untoward developments as the impairment of the corn crop, but upon making up a general reckoning it will still be found that a vast majority of the facts in the speculative and improvement in market values, which have, indeed, already discounted the last degree the sole serious unfavorable occurrence in recent years.

### CHAIN OF BIG HOTELS FROM DENVER WESTWARD.

GUS S. HOLMES NEGOTIATING FOR THE BROWN PALACE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SALT LAKE (Utah) July 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It was given out authoritatively today that Gus S. Holmes of the Knutsford Hotel, Salt Lake City, and the Angus at Los Angeles, is being backed by a wealthy syndicate that is to acquire control in the near future of the Brown Palace Hotel at Denver and to erect a magnificent hostelry in San Francisco. This accomplishment will give control of a big chain of western hotels that will be of particular advantage to Salt Lake and Los Angeles, as well as to Denver and San Francisco.

Holmes is now in New York, and a statement from him concerning the matter could not be secured. But it is positively known here that such negotiations are in progress, and it is confidently anticipated that they will be successfully concluded.

### DOUBLE MURDER.

Husband Shoots Himself and Wife and Only the Interference of Neighbors Saved the Children.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

PEORIA (Ill.) July 27.—Martin De Bruyn, tinner, shot and killed his wife this morning, and then fired one bullet into his own heart, dying in an instant. Five children are left orphans. Three of the children were in the house at the time of the tragedy, and only the immediate interference of neighbors saved them.

### ELEVEN MEN HURT.

Gas Explosion in New Water Works Tunnel at Cincinnati Caused Suffering.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Eleven men injured, perhaps fatally, in a gas explosion today in the new water-works tunnel, now in course of construction, at a depth of 140 feet.



A. Nishiyon Co., Cal.  
The hunting and health  
gives perfect cleavage  
which, as you are  
concerned by making phy-  
sicians advise  
S. M. H. H. H. H.

on his expedition he had three white men and three natives. He won the friendship of the Dyak fathers, in

20th Inst.

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**Royalty Not Paid.**

SACRAMENTO, July 27.—A serious question has arisen in relation to the

cided to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and was so much pleased with the prompt cure which it effected, that he wrote the manufacturers a letter in praise of their medicine. Mr. Cottesingham resides



Pray's  
Ongoline.  
Pray's  
Emery B.  
Pray's  
Rosoline.

.....	40	Creme
.....	20c	cut pri
.....	20c	Hyacin
.....	20c	cut pri
.....	20c	Raymor
.....	20c	Cream

210

LIMITED  
ON  
SANTA FE

Root, regular \$1.00;	50c
Hair Renewer, regular 75c;	50c
Pepto-Mangan, regular \$1.25;	85c

Root, regular \$1.00;	50c
Hair Renewer, regular 75c;	50c
Pepto-Mangan, regular \$1.25;	85c

40	Creme Rheo, regular 50c; cut price .....	40c	cut price .....	50c
20c	Hyacinth Cream, regular 25c; cut price .....	20c	Swamp Root, regular \$1.00; cut price .....	50c
20c	Raymond's Cucumber Cream .....	50c	Carter's Hair Renewer, regular 75c; cut price .....	50c
			Gude's Pepto-Mangan, regular \$1.25; cut price .....	85c

Pray's  
Ongaline.....

Pray's  
Emery Boards .....

Cream, regular 25c;

p Root, regular 50c;  
 rice .....  
 p Root, regular \$1.00;  
 rice .....  
 r's Hair Renewer, regular 75c;

Pray's  
Emery Boards .....

Cream, regular 23c;

p Root, regular \$1.00;  
 r's Hair Renewer, regular 75c;





PRETZELS UP  
AGAINST I

**DR. M. E. SPINKS,**

## TEN HEADS ON MEATY THINGS.

Court Filled With Zeal for Reform.

Edict Calls Hearts of Chinese Bad.

Ching, Chang and Kang to Copy Westerners and also Gather Riches.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
PEKING, July 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Prince Ching, Prince Li Hung Chang and Kung Kang, the three members of the Reform Board, who are in Peking, have received a communication from the court. The communication is under ten heads, the first of which is: "The first edicts that the board shall select subordinates for their ability, integrity and spotlessness, without regard to rank or precedent."

The second says the board must rectify abuses with firmness and moderation. The other heads are as follows: "Third. The board must carefully examine all suggestions and memorials for reform. Whatever the board approves, the throne will command as a code of laws."

"Fourth. Divide the board into committees, such as those on finance, commerce, reduction of debt, etc."

"Fifth. Follow the good things of the old country, and adopt the good of other countries; also prepare books."

"Sixth. Make China rich, like other countries. Remove useless expenditures, and in order to pay the debt, devise new sources of revenue."

"Seventh. Stop contrasting new and old Chinese with foreigners. The new Chinese ended in the rebellion of Kang Ya Wei, the old in the Boxer uprising. Imitate Japan, but not in everything. Copy the westerners. Their hearts are all good. Those of the Chinese are all bad."

"Eighth. Abandon past methods in recommendations for promotion."

"Ninth. Begin promptly the reform of abuses. There will be full reform on the return of the court to Peking."

"Tenth. Good government depends on men, not measures. Select good men, and yourselves act with sincerity and zeal. Forgive, forget self for the public."

## DEADLOCK BROKEN.

NEWS FROM ROCKHILL.  
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
WASHINGTON, July 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The diplomatic crisis over the settlement of the Chinese indemnity question has been harmoniously adjusted by the representatives of the powers at Peking, according to advices received at the State Department today from W. W. Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States. Rockhill says all principal points of negotiation have been settled, and it is expected the result will be summarized in a final protocol within two weeks, and all the powers will become signatories thereto.

The deadlock among the foreign representatives was broken, Rockhill says, by the action of the Russian government signifying an intention not to press further at this time the question of an eventual increase of import customs duties beyond 5 per cent. Other points of agreement, of which the department has been notified, are summarized as follows: It is agreed that, in case the revenues of China are not sufficient for the payment of interest and installments of the principal, the powers are to examine the revenues and determine what changes are necessary in order to supply the deficiency. The Imperial maritime customs are to be included in this examination. The British minister is authorized to make arrangements, and the whole question of the financial measures is therefore settled. The 400,000,000 taels, constituting the indemnity, is to be converted into gold at the equivalent of the value of the tael on April 1 of the present year. In case the import duties are not abolished, excepting for cereals, but it is understood that in that case China will be asked for a particular indemnity participation in improving the water approaches to Shanghai and Tien-Tsin.

## MINISTER WU ON RECALL.

WOULD LIKE TO GO HOME.  
(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)  
NEW YORK, July 27.—A special to the Tribune from Atlantic City, N. J., says that Minister Wu Tingfang, when asked whether he had any official knowledge concerning the rumor current that the Chinese government had recalled him from his duties in this country said:

"What you tell me is a surprise. Though I have been kept informed as a matter of course of the procedure of the government, I have never known of any such action on the part of my government. This is about the twelve-hundredth time that rumors have been spread, and in each and every instance I have been in complete ignorance."

"I will admit, however, that I am getting a little touch of homesickness, and would not look with disfavor upon a trip to China. Every man has an affection for the place of his birth, and I am no exception to the rule. My wife and son have already returned home, and I shall shortly be able to follow them. I like the American people, and they have always appeared to me in every way to be better than we have here, and I have homesickness, and would like to go home."

"Perhaps you know—even now the summer of persecution is traveling across the sea. If I can go home for a short while, I would like to return very much. I would even like to live here, but, then, we never know our destinies, and that is all I know about the matter. As to the recall, I can only repeat I have no knowledge of it whatever."

## A Cure for Cholera Infantum.

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker of Rockwater, O., "an infant child of our neighbor, a very young boy, was taken with cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling him I felt sure it would do good, and according to directions. In two days the child had fully recovered, and is now a healthy, happy child. I have never known it to fail in any single instance."—Adv.

## STRIKES.

ether from various idle mills in the Pittsburgh district and parts of Ohio to man the two sheet mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Birmingham, Ala.

Although all the mills, save the one at Monaca, of the American Tin Plate Company are closed down by the strike, the company will have ready for operation within a few days the largest works under its control. The plant is located at Martins Ferry, Ohio. Three or four other plants of the company have been consolidated there. Between five and six thousand hands will be required to operate the plant.

The question of individual contracts which has been before the workers at the National Tube Works is not meeting with favor, according to the statements of the men this morning. They expected that while the individual contracts put the men on salary, they were at the rate of \$6 per day which is the minimum. The men claim as things are now they can make from \$8 to \$10 a day. Some of the men have signed, but it was stated that the majority would not do so. The last day of the strike is the last day at the Woods' plant, and the tin plate works until some further arrangement is made for resuming work at those concerns.

## SHIPBUILDERS' PROFITS NOT SO ENORMOUS.

SCOTT HAS TALK WITH UNION IRON WORKS' STRIKERS.

Mr. Burnett Felt Badly About That Million and Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars That Was Not Made in Constructing the Wisconsin.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—A conference was held here today between H. T. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, and a committee of striking employees. At the close of the conference, Scott said:

"They were told there was no ill feeling on the part of the Union Iron Works, and when they were ready to come back under the same conditions of work, and the same pay that they were getting previous to the strike, they could come back."

"I showed the committee that the profits in shipbuilding were not as great as they believed. Mr. Burnett of the committee claimed that we made \$1,000,000 profit on the Wisconsin. I told him that if we had, I would have retired from shipbuilding. I told Mr. Burnett and other members of the committee that we paid \$1,000,000 for material, and if they so desired they could secure experts to check up our books. I don't suppose they would believe my statements, but nevertheless it is true."

"The Union Iron Works is moving along in the same old way. We are doing our work, and are not worrying."

"Settlement by Monday."  
(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The call of the union men to a strike today was met by a declaration of the employers that they would not accept the terms of the strike.

"Every indication points to an early settlement of the troubles between the iron workers of this city who went out on strike May 29 and their employers. The original demand was for a nine-hour workday and increase in wages then prevailing of 13 1/2 per cent. The employers have agreed to a number of concessions, and a 6 per cent. advance was practically agreed upon yesterday."

"The controversy is now being settled today, and the men will return to work Monday, or as soon thereafter as notices can reach them."

Other points of agreement, of which the department has been notified, are summarized as follows: It is agreed that, in case the revenues of China are not sufficient for the payment of interest and installments of the principal, the powers are to examine the revenues and determine what changes are necessary in order to supply the deficiency. The Imperial maritime customs are to be included in this examination. The British minister is authorized to make arrangements, and the whole question of the financial measures is therefore settled. The 400,000,000 taels, constituting the indemnity, is to be converted into gold at the equivalent of the value of the tael on April 1 of the present year. In case the import duties are not abolished, excepting for cereals, but it is understood that in that case China will be asked for a particular indemnity participation in improving the water approaches to Shanghai and Tien-Tsin.

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George Renner, secretary of the Draymen's Association, said this morning that he was perfectly satisfied with the situation. He said that the terms at work there yesterday, he said, and freight was moving in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

Both sides to the controversy still appear confident of winning ultimate victory. The members of the Draymen's Association now desire that they are moving all freight, as before the lock-out, and that their fight is virtually over. The union men, however, are moving all freight, as before the lock-out, and that their fight is virtually over. The union men, however, are moving all freight, as before the lock-out, and that their fight is virtually over.

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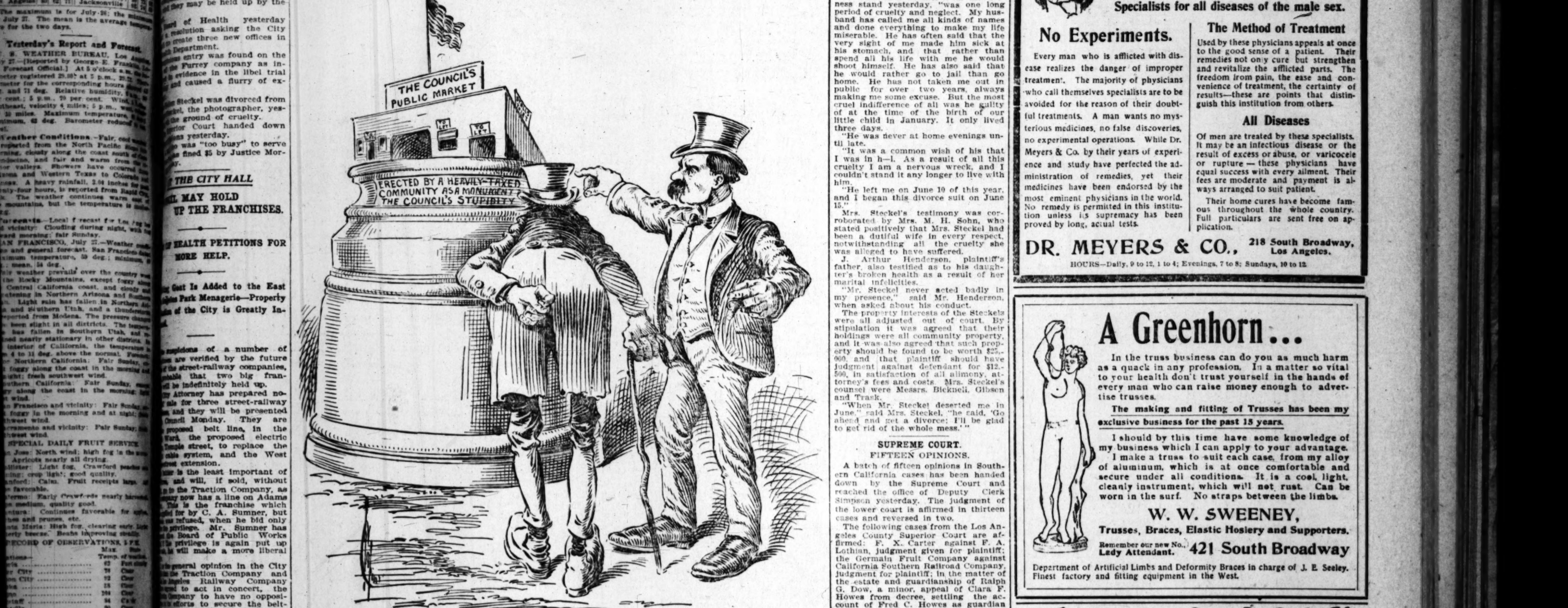
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# THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN THE OFFICES AND COURTS.

THEIR MONUMENT.



Tenderfoot: What's that—a bird cage? Los Angeles Citizen: No, that's a monument to our City Council. Tenderfoot: Are they dead? Citizen: Dead enough for all practical purposes.

but he has established himself as the ruler of all the park animals. Frank and a companion of the same class were recently presented to the Park Commission by Frank Ganahl of Highland Park. The goats are natives of Catalina Island, and hail from the wilds.

Frank, as his name would indicate, is of the Billy variety and to his visage is lent a ferocious appearance by a jet black beard a foot long. And he is as ferocious as he looks.

Superintendent of Parks Mendenhall has taken a special liking to his new pet. He has been through a half hour after he was installed as a curio in the park. He has been through a fence, and engaged in combat with the white Australian Billy. Had it not been for the interference of a park keeper, Billy of Australia might not be.

**CITY TAXES.**  
**VALUATIONS INCREASED.**  
Taxes to the amount of approximately \$77,828 will be collected by the city for municipal expenses during the fiscal year 1901-1902 if the rate is fixed at \$1.25 per \$100 of assessed value.

The total reductions allowed by the Board of Equalization last year were approximately \$1,200,000. The assessed valuation of Los Angeles holdings, other than personal property, by the figures of the City Assessor, is \$65,932,820. Personal property assessed amounts to \$1,232,657.

The total reductions allowed by the Board of Equalization amount to \$1,200,000, and the increases will aggregate \$1,200,000. This leaves the total assessed valuation, upon which a tax can be raised \$7,277,067, an increase of approximately two and a half million dollars over the figures of last year.

A remarkable feature of the statement for the present year is the small amount of reductions allowed by the Board of Equalization. Last year the total reductions were \$1,200,000.

**PROPERTY OWNERS PROTEST.**  
Temple street property owners yesterday filed with the City Clerk five petitions, protesting against the improvement of that thoroughfare. There are 125 names signed to the five documents, all of which object to the proposed cutting down of the grade.

**AT THE COURT HOUSE**  
**FURREY EXCITED BY ENTRY IN HIS BOOKS.**  
ATTORNEY FLINT TELLS WHY HE WOULD NOT RETRACT.

Libel Trial Will Not Conclude For Several Days—Committee of Safety Expert Tells What He Did—Defense Makes Headway.

Although the Furrey libel suit has been on trial for one week, proceedings are as yet far from concluded, and will butt well into the second week, if not consumed it all, before a verdict can be returned. The defense fired a bombshell into the enemy's camp yesterday.

The day began with Charles Flint, Esq., of the Committee of Safety, still on the witness stand, under fire of cross-examination. It was well nigh noon before he was excused.

"Is the Committee of Safety still in existence, Mr. Flint?" asked Attorney Carter for the plaintiff.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Flint, "I believe it is."

"Did your committee ever retract anything that appeared in that report?"

"No, sir."

"And do you here retract?"

## Been Curing Men for 20 Years

Specialists for all diseases of the male sex.

### No Experiments.

Every man who is afflicted with disease realizes the danger of improper treatment. The majority of physicians who call themselves specialists are to be avoided for the reason of their doubtful treatments. A man wants no mysterious medicines, no false discoveries, no experimental operations. While Dr. Meyers & Co. by their years of experience and study have perfected the administration of remedies, yet their medicines have been endorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world. No remedy is permitted in this institution unless it is proven to be of benefit by long, actual tests.

### The Method of Treatment

Used by these physicians appeals at once to the good sense of a patient. Their remedies not only cure but strengthen and revitalize the afflicted parts. The freedom from pain, the ease and convenience of treatment, the certainty of results—these are points that distinguish this institution from others.

### All Diseases

Of men are treated by these specialists. It may be an infectious disease or the result of excess or abuse, or varicose or rupture—these physicians have equal success with every ailment. Their fees are moderate and payment is always arranged to suit patient.

Their home cures have become famous throughout the whole country. Full particulars are sent free on application.

**DR. MEYERS & CO.,** 218 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

HOURS—Daily, 9 to 12; 1 to 4; Evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 12.

## A Greenhorn...

In the truss business can do you as much harm as a quack in any profession. In a matter so vital to your health don't trust yourself in the hands of every man who can raise money enough to advertise trusses.

The making and fitting of Trusses has been my exclusive business for the past 15 years.

I should by this time have some knowledge of my business which I can apply to your advantage. I make a truss to suit each case, from my alloy of aluminum, which is at once comfortable and secure under all conditions. It is a cool, light, cleanly instrument, which will not rust. Can be worn in the sun. No straps between the limbs.

**W. W. SWEENEY,**  
Trusses, Braces, Elastic Hosiery and Supporters.  
Remember our new No. 1.  
Lady Attendant. **421 South Broadway**

Department of Artificial Limbs and Deformity Braces in charge of J. E. Seely.  
Finest factory and fitting equipment in the West.

## SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

# TROUSERS

.....At Reduced Prices

You are sure to find just the pattern you like in our assortment of odd trousersings, and at the prices we ask you cannot but appreciate the offering.

**\$4.75, \$5.75, \$6.75 and \$7.75**

Worth up to Ten Dollars.

**\$27.50, \$25 and \$22.50** Suits reduced to **\$19.50**

**\$32.50, \$30 and \$28** Suits reduced to **\$24.50**

**BAUER & KROHN, TAILORS.**  
128-130 S. Spring St. 114 1/2 S. Main St.

### THE INFERIOR COURTS

#### BUSY MAN CHANGED HIS MIND AND CAME.

PAUL HOUSINGER SORRY JUST FIVE DOLLARS' WORTH.

Defiant Citizen Found Guilty of Contempt of Court for Refusing to do Jury Duty—Parents Given a Chance to Reform Their Offspring.

#### Mother Took Him Out.

Oliver Heap can thank his mother that he today breathes the air of the free. Heap pleaded guilty to petty larceny in the stealing of a ring, and was fined \$50, which his best friend paid.

#### POLICELETS.

Edward Whaling was bound over to the Superior Court to answer to the charge of bicycle stealing, with bail fixed at \$1000.

Three unfortunate, who lushed too long, will pay the penalty as follows: Thomas Finnman, seven days; Casey, two days; George Norman, three days.

#### A Summer at Long Beach.

[Indianapolis Sun:] "My friend," said old Grotz to the Irishman who had stopped a runaway horse and probably saved the old man's life. "I do not wish to offer you money for this, and yet I wish to show you a mark of my appreciation of your bravery. How would you like to spend the summer at Long Beach?"

"Be gob, sor," answered the hero; "I would be folne."

"Very well," continued Grotz, "it shall be done. I have a friend that in business up there, and I will write him immediately and have him give you a job for this summer on one of his dump carts. Here is my card. Be at my office in about three days."

#### Pickles and Tomato Ketchup.

The National Vinegar and Pickle Co. of 80 East Fourth makes the best pickles and tomato ketchup.

**Aluminum Pens**  
Do not corrode. Try them. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 308 South Spring street.

#### To Be Given Away.

Scholarship in Cumulative School of Expression, see announcement. "Another Contest for Times' Prizes," elsewhere in this paper.

PAPER and border, 12-ft. room, \$1; opaque shades, 7-ft., 12-ft. test paint, \$1.50; 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

#### Terrors Must Reform.

Key Baron and Albert O'Brien, the eight-year-old terrors who dismantled a tamale stand in Mott alley, and were convicted of violating the curfew ordinance, were sentenced to the county jail until October 1.

The justice declared him guilty of a law, etc. He told the business man that he could "set him back" as much as \$50 for the offense, but would let him off just once for \$5, which Housinger found time to pangle up before business demanded his attention again.

#### RECEIVER WANTED.

Charles M. Brice is suing W. A. Aueron, James R. Higgins, Mary P. Chubbuck, and the Broadway Hotel Company, asking that a receiver be put in charge of the affairs of the Broadway Hotel, and that plaintiff be restored to possession and allowed \$5000 damages alleged to have been suffered in recent transactions.

#### GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The Lucero Gold Mining Company, with principal place of business in Los Angeles, incorporated yesterday, with a capital stock of \$120,000, divided into 1000 shares, which amount is fully subscribed. The directors are D. C. Lane, John W. Wolfkill, G. H. Hare, George L. Cochran, Los Angeles; Stoddard Jess, Pomona; W. E. Mitchell, Philadelphia; and W. J. Mitchell, Pasadena.

#### The Lady Undertaker.

Mrs. M. H. Connel with Orr & Hines Co. is the lady undertaking business in Los Angeles. No extra charge. Tel. 4-1111.

# Orange County Towns: Santa Ana, Anaheim and Orange.

## WETTER AND BETTER COUNTRY ROADS.

### NEW PLANTS FOR SPRINKLING IN ORANGE COUNTY.

Evidence in the case of Fleming, a Wayward Preacher, Formerly of Santa Ana, Made Examiners Hide Their Faces—New Times.

SANTA ANA, July 27.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] A new pumping plant has been completed on the road between Orange and Olive, and from now on the conditions of the roads in that section will be improved by sprinkling. The plant consists of a well 200 feet deep, a 600-gallon tank, and a three-horse gasoline engine. A number of these plants have been established in the county recently and the result has been a very decided improvement in the public thoroughfares. The fact has been demonstrated that the free use of water on the roads does away with a great deal of repair work, and at the same time makes it more agreeable for travelers.

MADE 'EM BLUSH. Word has been received from Chicago that the evidence in the Fleming case, which has just been held before a Presbyterian church committee, was of such a character, and so damaging to Fleming, who is unfavorably known in this city, that some of the ministers who constituted the examining board hurried their faces in their hands, Fleming, who at one time was pastor

of a church in Santa Ana, proved himself to be a degenerate, and was forced to resign under threat of expulsion.

### SCHOOL VACANCIES FILLED.

The City Board of Education has filled the remaining vacancies in the corps of teachers, as follows: Frederick LaBat, a graduate of the University of California and a resident of San Diego, to teach chemistry and physics in the High School, vice W. A. Dunn, resigned; George U. Moyle, another University of California man, to be principal of the First-street grammar school made vacant by the resignation of Prof. J. E. Nichols; George Roberts, University of Kentucky, principal of the Central Grammar School, position formerly filled by Miss Morrison, who resigned to spend a year in the East.

### SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

Marriage licenses were issued today to Frank Duntley and Sarah E. Brown, residents of Los Angeles; William H. Wilson and Elizabeth C. Frazier, residents of Los Angeles; Walter P. Turner and Edna M. Young, of Los Angeles.

Miss Jessie M. Flook of Toronto and Miss Nellie Costigan of Hamilton, Can., are in the city guests at the home of Judge Flook, Harmon street.

Judge Ballard and daughter returned today to Catalina to join the remainder of the family, who are spending the summer at that resort.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bunker of this city are entertaining their cousins, Mrs. Elmore Conklin and Miss Francis City of California.

Mrs. S. W. Preble and daughter, Miss Preble, have returned to their home in Tustin from a week's outing at Long Beach.

Mrs. A. N. Runkle and son, Ralph, and Mrs. Erickson of San Bernardino are spending a week at Newport Beach. Jessie Twogood has begun suit in the Superior Court for a divorce from William Twogood, on statutory grounds.

C. L. Dunavan returned Thursday from a month's vacation in the northern part of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Shane of West Salem, Wis., are the guests of O. G. Hawkins and family.

Capt. Harry T. Matthews and family have gone to Newport Beach for a month's outing.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kraus of the San Joaquin spent today in Los Angeles with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Mansur have gone to Laguna Beach for a stay of two weeks.

### ORANGE.

#### TOP-NOTCHER COTS.

ORANGE, July 27.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The apricot season has closed, and the crop is considerably larger in this locality than was expected. The fruit is larger than usual, too, and as a result is commanding top-notch prices. Now that the pitting season has closed, many of the ranchers are preparing to leave for the mountains or seashores for a few weeks.

### ORANGE BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Hamilton and little daughter and Mrs. Hamilton's sister, Mrs. Kirkland, have gone to San Francisco for an outing of several weeks.

Miss Katie Park of Los Angeles is in Orange, the guest of the Misses Gard.

Mrs. Will Vandever has been visiting friends in Los Angeles during the week.

Miss Helen Roberts, who is ill, is at her home in Orange after an absence of several months in Los Angeles.

Mrs. E. Anna Clarke arrived here from San Francisco to spend the summer with her children.

S. M. Cradick has been selected

by ex-Gov. Markham as sole agent for the sale of the beautiful tract of 200 acres, lying northeast of Orange, and known as the Markham tract.

The entire tract is water-stocked, and is now divided into five-acre lots, the price per acre being from \$90 to \$150. At these prices it is expected that the land will soon be sold.

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#### LARGE WALNUT CROP.

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## KELSO INDICTED FOR MURDERING A BOY.

### GRAND JURY MAKES REPORT AT SANTA BARBARA.

Alleged Slayer of Young Harry Blochman at Santa Maria to Be Brought to Justice—Modern Sea Bath-house Thrown Open.

SANTA BARBARA, July 27.—The grand jury reported this afternoon, finding an indictment against William Kelso for wilfully murdering Harry E. Blochman on the evening of the 24 inst.

The grand jury commended Dist. Atty. E. S. Butler for bringing the case to its trial. Eleven witnesses were examined, among them L. E. Blochman, father of the murdered boy, and William Kinkade, partner of Kelso. E. A. Risor, a local attorney, is appointed to defend Kelso.

### FINE BATH-HOUSE OPENED.

The United Electric, Gas and Power Company opened its new bath-house today for sea bathing. The building is an elegant Moorish structure, modeled after the latest bath-house architecture, and is excellently arranged. It contains two plunges, one for women and one for men, with complete tub facilities, and is situated on a high point of view of the new building, and it kept the managing force busy to care for the trade. It is hoped that the bath-house will be all completed by August 15. A new power-house, equipped with the best modern electric and steam machinery, is an adjunct.

### VENTURA.

#### SALOONS ARRESTED.

VENTURA, July 27.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The Anti-Saloon League of the county today caused the arrest of Joseph Cerf, son of L. Cerf, wholesale liquor dealer of Ventura, and his barkeeper, one for selling liquor at Santa Barbara. The saloons have been kept open throughout the county without the least pretense of secrecy. Cerf was released on his own recognizance and the barkeeper was placed under light bonds, which were given. The accused will appear before the justice at Santa Barbara next Tuesday at 10 o'clock for examination. The District Attorney has made out four more complaints, to be filed Monday.

### INTERESTING INSTITUTE.

COVINA, July 27.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The enthusiasm which characterized the opening session of the University Farmers' Institute yesterday morning continued through the afternoon and evening sessions, and there was a largely increased attendance. The following number on the programme was a vocal solo by Walter Wheeler, followed by a talk on the "Southern California Fruit Exchange" by its president, A. H. Naftziger. Mrs. J. D. Reed charmingly rendered two comic readings, "Widow Malone" and "Miss Jim." Ernest Braunton of Los Angeles gave an interesting talk on the "Adornment of Home Grounds," strongly advocating the planting of large trees in the rear yard, the maintaining of open lawn centers in the front, and the planting of shrub plants in clumps and curves and angles in preference to the straight lines for walks. This was followed by a chorus by the Covina Olympic Club, which was rendered by the "Adornment of Home Grounds," strongly advocating the planting of large trees in the rear yard, the maintaining of open lawn centers in the front, and the planting of shrub plants in clumps and curves and angles in preference to the straight lines for walks. This was followed by a chorus by the Covina Olympic Club, which was rendered by the "Adornment of Home Grounds," strongly advocating the planting of large trees in the rear yard, the maintaining of open lawn centers in the front, and the planting of shrub plants in clumps and curves and angles in preference to the straight lines for walks. This was followed by a chorus by the Covina Olympic Club, which was rendered by the "Adornment of Home Grounds," strongly advocating the planting of large trees in the rear yard, the maintaining of open lawn centers in the front, and the planting of shrub plants in clumps and curves and angles in preference to the straight lines for walks. This was followed by a chorus by the Covina Olympic Club, which was rendered by the "Adornment of Home Grounds," strongly advocating the planting of large trees in the rear yard, the maintaining of open lawn centers in the front, and the planting of shrub plants in clumps and curves and angles in preference to the straight lines for walks. This was followed by a chorus by the Covina Olympic Club, which was rendered by the "Adornment of Home Grounds," strongly advocating the planting of large trees in the rear yard, the maintaining of open lawn centers in the front, and the planting of shrub plants in clumps and curves and angles in preference to the straight lines for walks. This was followed by a chorus by the Covina Olympic Club, which was rendered by the "Adornment of Home Grounds," strongly advocating the planting of large trees in the rear yard, the maintaining of open lawn centers in the front, and the planting of shrub plants in clumps and curves and angles in preference to the straight lines for walks. This was followed by a chorus by the Covina Olympic Club, which was rendered by the "Adornment of Home Grounds," strongly advocating the planting of large trees in the rear yard, the maintaining of open lawn centers in the front, and the planting of shrub plants in clumps and curves and angles in preference to the straight lines for walks. This was followed by a chorus by the Covina Olympic Club, which was rendered by the "Adornment of Home Grounds," strongly advocating the planting of large trees in the rear yard, the maintaining of open lawn centers in the front, and the planting of shrub plants in clumps and curves and angles in preference to the straight lines for walks. This was followed by a chorus by the Covina Olympic Club, which was rendered by the "





LIVE STOCK FOR SALE-

[illegible][illegible]





## FLIGHT TO

FLIGHT TO  
A CONVI  
—•—  
*Anita Gandolfo*  
*Friends the Sh*  
—•—  
*Los Angeles Young*

*Takes the Veil*

---

*Her People Wealthy, L*  
*to Her and Much*  
*Distressed.*

---

Beautiful Anita Gandolfo is  
Louis convent, torn by emotion,  
sequence of her steadfast obed  
that she believed to be her vo

Great-hearted John Gandolfo, his entire family, occupying a home at 1032 South Bonnie Brae, Los Angeles, are in the shades of deep sorrow because Anita, the shine of their fireside, is dead and the world.

John Gandolfo is a brawny man last night, with eyes bedewed with tears, he dwelt upon the virtues of his sister, Anita.

"I thought, these two weeks ago crazy." He adjusted his nervously. "I expected death plenty other things to happen a

thing like this. I had a letter from her yesterday," said "John, I feel that I must see you," and the strong trembled like a leaf.

There is a brief sequel to the foregoing in this Italian household. The beloved of all, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Gandolfo, carried long-cherished plan, and took flight to reside in St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose they had long tried to discover.

From sunny Italy came John Gennaro, a young man, and located at Arizona. He soon became a prosperous merchant there, and filled with

He had his adopted country, he loved it, he had his favorite sister with him, he went to Italy and brought her home, where she reigned as queen. His brother grew wealthy, and no wonder, the sister went ungratified. She was mother to the children and a lover to the mother. She was known to all the great and good of Tuna for her deeds of charity and her lovely disposition. She was never Catholic and, freely supplied money by her indulgent brother, who was friendless and afflicted were the objects of her special care.

An instance of her solicitude for the poor who got into trouble, is found

...of a man who was sentenced to life in prison for three years in the state penitentiary for being another man's wife. On one day, after the prisoner had been in the cell for a quarter of an hour, the door opened and the Governor of Missouri came in. He got the ear of Governor M. and the Governor was on a very warm and friendly conversation the warm-hearted prisoner told him how he was made so strong a man that it was a great deal of time and money to take a few days until the prisoner was released. The Governor said that Anita had become infatuated with him and that it was her duty to leave him. The Governor said that he was going to argue her out of the notion. "At last," said the brother last night, "she has been released a little more than a year ago and

Los Angeles, thinking she might be satisfied to live here. We look at many houses, and she thought that this was the nicest, so we took it and have lived here ever since. Two weeks ago I took my daughter, Irma, to look after my back yard, and took my wife with me. They were gone about a week, and the boys were gone, too. Irma went off with a couple without telling me or any of the other boys. It was pathetic to find out about it. I told of the goodness of the Lord. "I would go on the first train that would bring her back. She says I am to see her, but I don't know if she will agree to come." She is his daughter, a handsome Italian girl. She is a graduate of Pomona College.

world as to how the house was affected by her aunt's departure. "She never left me until 9 o'clock in the morning of the day she went," he told none of her friends, and he told her good-bye. My brother, who was 30 years old, would not go to bed that night, but lay and sobbed on the floor near midnight, and we dared not mention Anita's name before him. "None of Anita's friends said yesterday anybody loved her. Oh, my goodness, you tell me anything about her?" I said. "You will have to see her brother," he loved her, and she just went on her own accord." "It's all we know," said Dr. Gandolfo is the last person to see the estate in Yuma, a good friend of

**PERSONAL**

registered at the Ramona  
Underwood, a business man  
Mont., is a Hollenbeck guest  
the Mattie Lynch registered at  
yesterday from Cincinnati,  
Washington and wife of V.  
N. C., are at the Rosilyn Ho-  
tel, the Ramona from Chicago,  
Misses H. W. Marsh, who will loc-  
ate at the Ramona.  
Mrs. C. Heldenburgh and family  
from Chicago, Ill., are at the Rosilyn for  
a few days.  
Mrs. C. P. Drake of Prescott  
and the Arizona contingent at  
the Rosilyn Hotel.  
A. Brewer, head master of

Van Nuys.  
R. Farrington and wife registered at the Van Nuys Broadway from Perry  
N. J.  
J. Weaver registered yesterday at the Van Nuys with his service in London, Eng.  
H. M. Moss, wife and son, registered at Mr. and Mrs. F. Moss at 2  
Perry street.  
Skill Jacques, a horseman a  
ner from San Diego, is at  
Nuys Broadway.  
and Mrs. C. E. Bigelow are do  
Santa Barbara, and are qu  
at the Van Nuys.  
os Keller and wife.

taken apartments at the Ross  
for an indefinite stay.  
S. Wilson, Spokane, Wash., and  
Solomon, Searchlight, Nev., are  
men of the Van Nuys.  
J. C. Crandall, a capitalist  
and residence, R. L. is here looking t  
very over. He is at the Nadeau.  
J. Knight and wife and Mr



*The Country, the Springs, the  
People, the Crops and  
the Prospects.*

The air here is not too sweet and balmy, at all. The altitude is not too great for people who are usually rather fast of action of heart. The sky is a sea of cloudless blue, with scarcely a cloud between the zenith and the horizon; and when the mercury touches 50 nearly everywhere, the sun is shining brightly, and a cool breeze from the far-off sea that is singularly refreshing. I do not wonder that San Francisco pour out a host of pleasure-seekers in this direction. Some have come from the great hotels in the Santa Cruz Mountains gave out that no Hebrews would be received into that house; and, as natural consequence, there are a good many of them up here, but they are decidedly clamish and keep well

of Neptune, a part of the outer edge unable to keep up with the movement of the disk and is being swept into the mud from a revolving bugle wheel. Thus Neptune has been started on its orbit, to revolve through the gases, living its own separate and independent life, shriving no longer under the hand of the great god, but in the eternal space.' And so with the other planets, Uranus next, then Saturn, then Jupiter. And as the central sun gradually shrinks, inward temperature, according to the new law necessarily increases. Mars is formed at 249 deg. below zero, finally Mercury at 233 deg. and Venus at 210 deg. Each of these worlds, on commencing


The sun is still, of course, a gas-wad body," continued Dr. Sec, "and it therefore conforms to the new law. We know that it is shrinking from year to year (Sir Robert Ball says at the rate of ten inches a day,) and it is therefore growing hotter. At present the surface is yellow. As time goes on, and the heat increases, we may expect the light to grow gradually whiter and whiter, until it approaches the glare of an arc lamp, and after that it will gradually become red. The world will be under conditions of the blue stars of our heavens, Sirius and Vega, and it will have shrunk to a det-

As G. HALL, Proprietor.

sity nearly approaching that of an incompressible liquid.

"There is vast room for speculation as to what effect these changes in the sun's light will have on our earth. It is known that we will receive less heat, for, although hotter, the radiating surface of the sun will be much smaller. Just what effect a glare which is intensified of yellow will have on the earth, its foliage and inhabitants, I indeed, plants and animals exist at the time, can scarcely be imagined."

**Against Phosphorous Matches.**  
[Chicago Journal.] Holland announces the prohibition of phosphorus in match-making from July next, after January next the importation and storage of phosphorus in quantities over 100 grammes. The offense of manufacturing with phosphorus will be punished by six months' imprisonment. The punishment for other offenses will be three months or \$25. The transport of phosphorus through the country is permitted.



who wants to afford freedom and that presentable nothing but Overalls.

While using these goods of inferior size.

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clothes that will protect, will be the  
them to his movements in every direction.  
will at the same time look thorough  
and give honest service should wear  
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**RED SEAL** for workmanship and fit  
cost no more than many other brands  
off. Why not wear the best?  
At your dealers or if not, send direct  
Catalogs and Booklets for the address  
**R. L. McDONALD & CO.**  
**ST. JOSEPH MO.**

was fortunate, however, that, through unfavorable conditions, the yield fell in anticipation, and thousands of acres destroyed by recent fires. A few weeks ago the trust dumped its 1899 corn down to \$5 a ton, to hastily sell their 1900 corn at \$5 and \$6 a ton. At these prices agents bought up every bushel offered and made enormous profits before the eastern buyers, not in the combination, came. Then a desperate battle to control the bush yet in grow-

\_\_\_\_\_

1

**BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.**

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**CAPITAL . . . \$500,000.00**

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Vice-President; J. A. Graves, Second Vice  
President; H. J. Peitchman, Cashier; & H.

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 man, Assistant Cashier.  
 J. B. Perry, J. E. Francisco, J. A. Graves, L.  
 Heilmann, Jr., C. E. Thom, O. W. Childs, L.  
 Myers, R. W. Seimant, L. W. Heilmann.  
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 of the World.  
**Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vanita.**  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK.**  
 LARGEST NATIONAL BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.  
**Capital, Surplus and Profits . . . . . \$700,000.00**  
**Deposits . . . . . Letters . . . . . \$2,800,000.00**  
 Buy and sell Bills of Exchange

W. G. ELLIOTT, OF all points issue commercial  
W. G. KERNICKHOFF, Credit, Transfers Credit, available  
W. G. KERNICKHOFF, Vice-President, in all parts of the country.

No Public Funds or other preferred deposits received.

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JOHN E. MARBLE, Vice-President, A. MADLEY, Cashier,  
R. F. ROBERTS, Assistant Cashier.

W. G. PATTERSON, President,  
J. E. GREY, Vice-President,  
W. D. WOOLVINE, Cashier.

**The Los Angeles National Bank.**  
Capital \$900,000. Surplus \$100,000.  
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Letters of Credit issued on London and Paris, and Drafts drawn on all parts of the world.  
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J. M. MORRIS, Vice-President  
J. G. MOORE, Cashier  
J. M. MORRIS, Assistant Cashier

**MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK**  
(Temple Block), Los Angeles. Money loaned on  
deposits. L. L. GREGG, President; I. N. VAN  
NUNN, Director; J. M. MORRIS, Cashier.  
Johnson, Harris Newman; W. G. Kierchoff.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK**  
Los Angeles. Money loaned on deposits.  
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J. J. JEVAN, E. A. GILSON, W. D. WOOLWINE, W. C.  
PATTERSON, A. H. CRAIG. Safety boxes for

**DIRECTORS—**W. P. McFARLAND, President  
J. M. MORRIS, Vice-President  
J. G. MOORE, Cashier  
J. M. MORRIS, Assistant Cashier  
Surplus and undivided profits, \$1,000,000.

**OFFICERS—** J. M. MORRIS, President  
J. G. MOORE, Vice-President  
J. M. MORRIS, Cashier  
J. M. MORRIS, Assistant Cashier  
Surplus and undivided profits, \$1,000,000.

**OFFICERS—** J. M. MORRIS, President  
J. G. MOORE, Vice-President  
J. M. MORRIS, Cashier  
J. M. MORRIS, Assistant Cashier  
Surplus and undivided profits, \$1,000,000.

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Corner Main and  
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COMPLETE PAID-UP DEPOSITS. CAPITAL AND PROFITS, \$100,000.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE.

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500,000 Shares, Par Value \$10 a Share.  
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Organized under the Laws of West Virginia.  
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Vice-President, EDWARD L. BUCHWALTER, Springfield, Ohio.  
Secretary and Treasurer, L. V. DENIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Directors.**

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President, Cleveland, Ohio.  
WALTER S. LOGAN,  
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President Citizens' National Bank and  
President Superior Drill Company, Springfield,  
Ohio.  
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J. H. WARNER,  
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W. M. HARRIS,  
General Manager Texas Loan and Investment  
Company, Galveston, Texas.  
LOUIS V. DENIS,  
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**General Manager** **Walter S. Logan**, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

**General Counsel:** **WALTER S. LOGAN, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.**

**THE FORWARD REDUCTION COMPANY IS** in its own name a through its subsidiary companies above named, the owner of

1. Dr. Chauncey K. Forward's process for refining crude petroleum and the patents relating to and under the same.

This system is particularly applicable to the refining of the heavy oils recently discovered in Texas and Louisiana, and is especially adapted to the refining of the heavy oils instead of the mechanical processes heretofore employed. These heavy oils do not yield as much as the lighter oils, and the process described herein yields a product of the same quality and quantity as the lighter oils, and at the same time reduces them, through the use of the process, to a much cheaper cost to answer commercial conditions.

A refinery to be established on the water near the Texas and Louisiana oil fields, and one of the best of the country, is being constructed, and the process described herein is being used.

be in operation some time during the present year.

Eighty-eight thousand acres of land in the Southwestern Louisiana and Southeast Texas.

Nearly ten thousand acres of these lands we own in fee simple, but on most of them we have a usual oil lease which gives us the right to the oil and minerals on the property, subject to a 25% royalty to the owner.

In Jefferson county, Texas, and Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana—which includes the leading oil fields in the Gulf of Mexico—under the immediate supervision of those who know the lands were selected by Dr. Forward, or under his immediate supervision. Those who know the man will believe they are well selected.

**The stock of the FORWARD REDUCTION COMPANY is a particularly conservative investment for the following reasons:**

1. The actual property rights of the company are of greater cash value than its total oil holdings.
2. The price at which all oil lands have been selling in the oil regions of Texas and Louisiana

3. More than half of the stock is still in the Treasury for Treasury purposes, after all the sales.

4. The process of selecting and acquiring lands is still going on, and with the experience he gained in the oil business, Dr. Forward is well equipped to handle the selection process, as well with the last half of the capitalization as he has with the first.

5. The company has a good profit of 10% on the lands sold. Dr. Forward is looking for a new stock of account altogether the company's investment in oil lands will pay substantial dividend.

6. The reasonable possibilities before the company are almost boundless. We are equipped with the money and the ability to take advantage of the manifold opportunities that are now offering.

If liquid fund is to be the fuel of the future—many may fear—men believe in the company's future. The company is especially fortunate in its leaders. Dr. Forward is a man of thorough understanding of the oil business, and is a man of high character, integrity, and loyalty to those who support him in it—such as are seldom found in men.

The games of the men associated with him in the enterprise are the names of successful men who have married and received the confidence of the community.

A limited amount of the stock of the FORWARD REDUCTION COMPANY is offered for sale at par—\$10 a share. When this is exhausted, no more can be had except at an advanced price. No options can be given, and subscriptions will be filled in the order of their receipt.

Checks should be made to the order of Walter S. Logan, Attorney, and forwarded to him at his office, No. 57 William Street, New York.

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## Liners.

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BY AN INTELLIGENT MAN  
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gardener, good reference.  
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good position. Address B. box  
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ter. 642 S. SPRING. Tel.  
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B. box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 3  
EDUCATION BY FIRST-CLASS  
at 312 SAN PEDRO ST. 3

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**REFINED, RELIABLE** Elderly of occupation to an elegant house for rent or for a generally useful or rent of a within walking distance of c. box 12, TIMES OFF 28.  
**YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION** and energy desires to be employed in any household; Good references given. c. TIMES OFF 28.  
**POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER.** A lady of refinement and a call or address MRS. P. E. Ninta, Los Angeles.  
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**GLADLY, LADY, WORLD**

**N EXPERIENCED SEAM-**

ELLA WILSON, general 25  
 LUNG LADY GRADUATE  
 as stenographer and 25  
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 APABLE GIRL, HOUSE- 25  
 children 6 hours daily, sleep 25  
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 Phone JOHN 2461. 25

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A dark, vertical, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of wood, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter patches and darker streaks. The overall appearance is aged and worn.



Country Property.	Real Estate.	T <sup>c</sup> LET—	T <sup>c</sup> LET—	T <sup>c</sup> LET—	BUSINESS CHANCES—	BUSINESS CHANCES—	SWAPS—
SALE—BARGAINS BY CULVER							

[illegible]















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first-class skirt maker; tailor skirts a  
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DRESSMAKING AND PLAIN SEWING,  
children's clothes a specialty. 304 S. HILL



**FOR SALE**

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**BROWNIE CAMERA**  
**List \$1.00**

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**FLEKO KODAK NO. 1**  
**List \$5.00**



**NO. 2 BULLSEYE SPECIAL KODAK**  
**List \$15.00**



NO. 4 BULLSEYE SPECIAL KODAK

List \$20.00



NO. 1 PANORAM  
List \$10.00

business interests and confidential agents of the newspaper professional world; they contact with the principals in business and industry and are instructed to furnish them with the weighty information and the betrayal of trust might be disastrous calculation—friends, moral reputation might be at stake, the credit of the profession in instances of breaches of loyalty would be ruined.

This confidential relation head of affairs lifts the woman from the plane of ordinary clerical work. Such positions also afford advantages that frequently lead to the advancement of women to higher salaried business for themselves. The graduate of the business school is prepared to take on the duties of an office for the conduct of a business.

general stenographic work; into the real estate or insurance; others study law and successful practice.

**WINNING SUCCESS BY ENIGMA**

That application and untiring effort bring success in this business by what hundreds of bright women have achieved. To cite a few special cases: Miss M. Cleveland, Miss Nicol and Miss Winifred, having all worked their way through various phases of stenography are either holding good positions as stenographic offices or they are successful insurance solicitors, especially among the women.

Miss Matae B. Cleveland is president of the National Association of Stenographic Women; Miss Estelle

Who was private secretary to the president during the World War, Chicago, passed the World War, and for some years connected with departments Hall; Miss Gertrude Beeks, charge of the stenographers at the World's Fair, is secretary of the Civic League. Miss Roberts is rapidly working her front as a lawyer, and Miss Roberts is also practicing law. Nettie McLaughlin's interest in the business began as chief clerk at the head of a staff clerks. She was next appointed commissioner of the United States of Claims, where her work in ruling subpoenas, administering the estate of the late president, and a testimony in the Chicago case.

medical journal of which she is manager, Miss Edna Dickerson is a staff of court reporter and includes several men. Miss Dickerson's study of law is a part of her gun practice, Miss Anna G. of England was for some years secretary to Mrs. Wynne, founder of the Grosvenor Club and Women's Suffrage Party, London. She opened an office as literary secretary. In capacity she assisted Beatrice in writing one of her books, Charles Beraford, Arnold W. John Strange Winter (Mr. John Strange Winter). She is employed by the British Foreign assistant reporter on the V. Commission.

In short, educated and intelligent women stenographers in France are playing a direct and aggressive game. Throughout a keen eye is kept upon the male, and there the aspirant seeks to arrive. Characteristic of this spirit was shown by the women of the World's Fair at Chicago. St. Louis stenographers are taking an active part in the preparations for the coming Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

*Frances Copley*

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and toilet supplies. U. S. Patent Office.  
Co., removed 707 South Broadway.









OPPOSED BY

—●—

Black Ministers So

**San Pedro.** —  
**D**R. R. W. HILL entertained a picnic party of Los Angeles people at White Point on Wednesday. The party, numbering a dozen more, was chaperoned by Mrs. Ross Kirkpatrick.  
 J. J. J. Hampshire, a lumber man from Hilsrade, Or., is stopping at the Hotel Clarence.  
 The Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Jacob will leave early in the week for a 100-mile ride along the coast to Genoa, Calif., in the San Diego country. Mrs. Jacob will be with them for some time, but Mr. Jacob will have to turn to attend to his church duties. The following party of Pedro people has been at Catalina for the past

Mrs. George H. Peck, Mrs. E. A. K. K...  
Mrs. F. S. Ford, Mrs. F. S. Ford,  
Elms and May A. Fulton.

Mrs. B. Brilliant and Miss Hadley  
of Los Angeles spent Friday at the  
beach.

◆ ◆ ◆

Ontario.

JAMES VOGUE returned Thursday  
from Kenton, O., where he has been  
visiting for the past three months  
with friends.

Miss Emma Morgan, who has been  
visiting at the home of Mrs. Plunkett  
for the winter, has returned to her  
home in San Bernardino.

Walter Noble left Monday for Los  
Angeles after a week's visit at his  
home in Ontario.

Mrs. W. L. Malone and children are  
spending a couple of weeks at the  
coast.

E. R. Shaw has returned to Ontario  
after spending several weeks in New  
York.

Mark Bradford, who has been raising  
cattle on the desert the past year,  
is at home visiting his parents, Mr. and  
Mrs. M. V. R. Bradford.

Mrs. C. G. H. Bennink, Miss Ellis and  
Miss Harshawe returned Tuesday  
from a few days' visit in Los Angeles.  
Mrs. F. S. Ford and son, Roy, are  
at Santa Monica for a few weeks during  
the hot weather.

Miss Esther Newton has returned



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SUNBURN, MOTH PATCHES  
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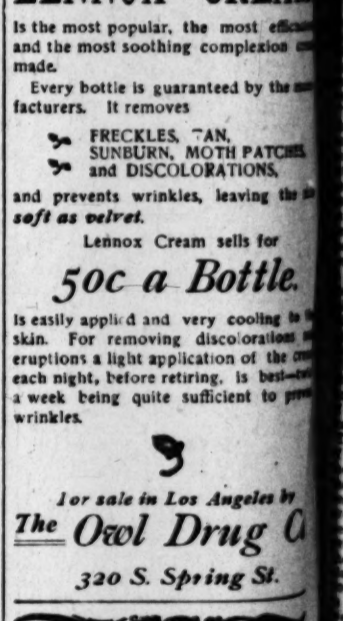
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**MRS. HEATON**  
Leading Hair Store and Toilet Par-  
lors in the Southwest.  
**318 S. SPRING STREET.**  
Pasadena Branch, 31 East Colorado St.

The negroes of Southern California  
Los Angeles are not to go to

to start for heaven, and that's what we think everyone of us ought to do. We didn't come here ourselves. We were brought here, and I think God had something to do with it. I think he meant us to live here, and that he himself had a hand in coming. We ought to stay right here and work out our destiny, and not go to some place where we don't belong. Perhaps Africa is our home. I certainly oppose any of my people leaving, and advise against accepting the proposals of any U.S. agent. We don't have to go off by rail-







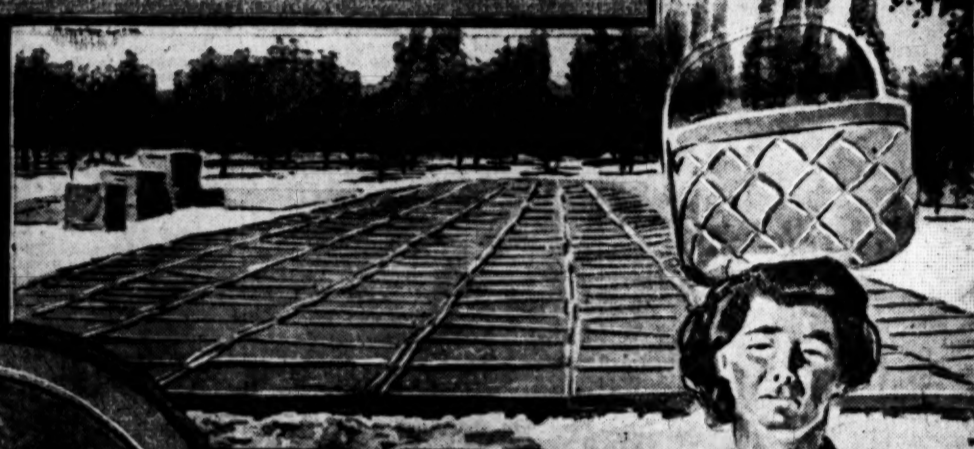




# THE APRICOT SEASON IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



PICKING UP IN THE ORCHARD



DRYING IN THE SUN



PITTING



PACKING-UP AND WEIGHING



WRAPPING DOWN TRAYS



OLD COUNTRY WORKERS

## WORK OF THE SUN GOD.

THE sun is almost done with his busy apricot work, and will soon pass on to the finishing of some other crop. Back in April he sowed the white blossoms and spread over Southern California as a sign that each day he has been busy with turning the fanciful blossoms into luscious fruit, tinting fruit to a luscious ripeness, and drying it for the people of far away lands as men spread the golden trays over the earth for acres of fruit.

There were aught in sun-worship, country folk of California should be most ardent devotees; the sun is at least of their material and a near god, working visibly and the higher wonders that make the country like a garden. Then will be seen in all directions the trailing branches, now that the year is at its high noon, the picturesque and ancient task of drying apricots.

It is the prettiest and most characteristic industry of the country surrounding Los Angeles; and before looking at this work as it is done here in a new land, it may be interesting to know that the apricot is a fruit that has come down from ancient times—not a "cross," as so commonly supposed—and that the industry comes to us from the romantic Orient. This familiar fruit that develops a fortune in Southern California every year, is indigenous to the shores of China, from Armenia to the shores of China, and was introduced to Europe in the time of Alexander the Great. Its real cultivation on that continent dates from the middle of the sixteenth century. In England it is coaxed along as a wall tree, while in Italy and France it is grown and preserved in sufficient quantities to rank as export goods. The apricot is usually budded onto plum or wild cherry stock, and so is commonly believed to be a hybrid fruit.

YOU SEE THIS NOWHERE ELSE. Of late years California has become the world's largest exporter of dried apricots; and each July there is a busy time in the orchards. Stray abroad in the apricot region in the early morning—out where some wee orchard metropolis nestles—and see how the world is supplied with one of its chief pie and sauce materials. The shady highways and byways are alive with men, women and children on wheels, on horseback, in carts, buggies, farm wagons, all hurrying to be swallowed up in the green depths of groves. They are of no distinct class; every branch of society is represented. There are the lady-like daughters of the wealthy ranchers, the country sun home from college on his vacation, hard-working Old Country people, and whole families of seldom-working, poverty-stricken, happy Mexicans.

It is a crowd of such laborers as cannot be seen outside of our original California; the combination is a shock to the conventionalized person from the East. In the open fields beside the roads gleams as of gold, where the drying trays are spread, the unaccustomed eye; while from the deep shades of the orchards come the merry sounds of laughter and talk, the clatter of the wooden trays and boxes, the calls of the workers, and the thud of fruit upon the ground as men with long poles shower it down from the branches. When all the ripe fruit has been shaken off in the morning, the swarms of boys swoop down upon the harvest and gather it into buckets; they are paid by the pound for "picking up." Then it is placed in large boxes piled conveniently about the orchard; these are put upon broad two-horse sleds—the use of wagons is impossible in the soft ground—and hauled to the scales, to be distributed to the pitters, who sit at long tables beneath brush or canvas shelters on the edge of the grove. Here beneath the shelter is the picture: the rows of bright-faced women and girls, poor Mexicans seeking the day's living, independent young ladies working for the fun and the pin money thus afforded, laboring side by side, swiftly cutting and laying the juicy halves on the great trays. Sometimes patriarchal sycamores reach out their twisted arms as in benediction over the workers, and make other shelter unnecessary; sometimes the fruit trees themselves are made to shield the groups from the heat, and ripe fruit drops throughout the day onto the heads below. Pitters are commonly paid 20 cents a hundred pounds, and ordinary workers out as high as 600 pounds a day, working short hours.

As the trays are filled they are placed upon handcars, and when these are piled as high as a man's head they are run into the little fumigating sheds, where for two hours the fruit is subjected to sulphur fumes. This sullying process preserves the golden hue throughout the drying; it also gives the excessively tart taste noticed in dried apricots. After fumigation the trays are spread in the sun, where they remain for from three to six days, according to the weather. When dry the fruit is sweated for two or three days in large boxes, and then sacked ready for market.

In the fall buyers for large shipping concerns wend their way through the picturesque communities, sampling and gathering in the strange crop; then there is the clinking of well-earned money among the ranchers, and the goodly trees are groomed and petted through the barren months until they again yield white blossoms to the caressing sun.

RATIO OF FIVE TO ONE. Some shippers establish large camps in open fields, where there is room for an immense amount of drying, and buy up the crop for miles around. Thus on the country roads one may see heavy wagons creaking along under tons of big, fresh apricots; for weeks the process is on, and the amount of fruit that comes from these generous orchards is nothing short of amazing. The sun claims a large percentage for his share of the work; out of five pounds of fresh fruit comes one of dried.

A city person would think it delicious employment to carve all day at the golden fruit, but apricot workers invariably pay the penalty of losing all taste for apricots; the very odor becomes objectionable after one is smeared with the juice of tons of the product.

Perhaps the most picturesque scenes of the apricot season are in the small family orchards of the less landed growers; especially of the rural Europeans, who are scattered through the fruit region. Around the tiny houses of the latter are a few big trees, and the whole family from father to baby are hard at work gathering and preparing their little share, that is to be added in to swell the great industry. Here the peasant woman, who has worked in the groves of old Italy, may be seen with a basket of golden fruit poised upon her head as she bears it in from the trees for the children to pit and spread in the sun; the magic rays are at work preserving alike for the wealthy shipper and the peasant.

In many large orchards regular camps are established, and the pitters live with their work until the season is over.

Aside from its bountiful yield of fruit, the ancient apricot is of practical value to man in other ways. The pits make as good fuel as is known; they afford a hot, lasting fire, and are burned through the winter by all economical ranchers; beside, they yield a useful oil, and a black pigment similar to ink. The wood of the tree also is excellent fuel, and the pruning with the season's pits, give all the fuel necessary for a ranch. The good trees do the best they can to entirely support their growers.

THE "HOME MADE." The industry of canning has begun almost to rival that of drying. Towering canneries, with hundreds of employees, devour fruit with insatiable desire, while the short season lasts, and preserves are shipped East by the trainload. But the most interesting and characteristic side of this work is seen in the small private canneries among the country people; little institutions scattered among the orchards, that have had their start in some housewife and a kitchen stove, and have grown into neat and busy places that fill orders by the carload.

This is the sort of place that makes a specialty of "home-made" goods; and these prosperous little kitchens grown big turn out preserves whose merits are becoming known in the farthest corners of the country. In these miniature preserves everything is done as it would be in a family kitchen; each jar of fruit is cooked in an individual pan, over gasoline stoves, and with this careful attention the richness that was in the preserves "that mother used to make" is retained. These places sell only to private families, never to the trade, and each year regular patrons from far and near order their winter supply put up.

The apricot industry of Southern California centers in Orange county, and Los Angeles is the medium through which the immense amount of dried fruit passes on its way to distant markets.

In the short space of time covered by July this great part of the world's supply of dried fruit is gathered and prepared; it is a rush work when the crop is large, and the workers often labor through the night to save the perishable crop; then through the rest of the year white sacks of pie stuff flow from the ranch-house storehouses into the channels of commerce.

So quietly does this one month of strenuous work pass each year that few realize its presence, or the amount of money it scatters through our communities. With its army of young people merrily harvesting, it affords one of the prettiest sights of healthful, unaffected industry in the world.

An Ingenious New Water Bottle. [New York Times.] The most attractive things in the way of water bottles are known as wine or water coolers. They are big glass bottles, each with a spout or nose, and the lower part is set in a fanciful straw frame. The construction of the bottle is peculiar. There is a separate small compartment to it, opening from the back, where a large mouth is closed with a big straw plug. In this compartment is placed the cracked ice. The wine is poured through the top of the bottle, which is also plugged with a straw plug. The bottles cost \$1.50 and \$2.



DAY, JULY 28, 1901.  
cal News.

prestige," the libretto being  
from his own pen.  
Mrs. Alma Webster Powell has  
been released from her five  
year contract with the Royal Opera  
House, Berlin, owing to the studied  
insanity of the German singers in the  
opera. Jealousy of the foreign  
singers is said to be the cause of the  
German singers' actions. Mrs. Web-  
ster made a brilliant success at her  
last season, and is said to be  
very bright and intellectual woman  
as well as a charming singer.

Moritz Rosenthal has been engaged  
as piano soloist for the Chevalier  
concerts at the Nouveau Theatre,  
Paris, next season.  
Mrs. Nora Knupfel sailed for Eu-  
rope last Thursday week.  
Marcella Sembrich has been engaged  
by Maurice Grau to sing in Pader-  
born's opera, "Manru," at the Metropoli-  
tan Operahouse, next season.  
A new one-act opera by Hans  
Rahms, entitled "Feuersnot," will  
have its first production at the  
opera in Dresden.  
"Sainte Thérèse," drama by Camille  
Rémont, will be given this season at  
the Metropolitan Opera House, with  
Sarah Bernhardt in the title role.  
Saint-Saëns is composing the music  
for Victor Hugo's "Bourgeois  
Gehenné," which will be given at the Comé-  
die Française.

The Emperor of Austria has named  
Paula Beeth for court prima donna.  
Pauline Miliha, who was connected  
for eighteen years at the Hofoper  
in Karlsruhe, received a raise in pa-  
son and was named a honorair mem-  
ber of the Hofopera.

It is possible that "Parafal" will be  
given in concert form this season in  
Vienna, with all the leading artists  
of the Hofopera and under conduct-  
ship of Gustav Mahler, if Mme. Cosma  
Wagner consents to it, and accepts  
repositions.

Engaged for the Wiener Hofoper  
are Mmes. Frances Saville, Lola Be-  
nd and Von Mildenburg, and Messrs. Er-  
ichmedes and Leopold Demuth and  
Javal.

"Roland," the new opera by Leo-  
pold Kullak, and dedicated to the Emper-  
or of Germany, will be given in March  
1902, at the Royal Operahouse in Ber-  
lin, and afterward in Italy.

The gold medal for violin playing  
at the Royal Academy and Royal Col-  
lege of Music in London has been de-  
clined by May Harrison, a little girl  
years old.

Sembrich in "Manru."

It is authoritatively announced, says  
New York dispatch, that Mar-  
cella Sembrich will be a member of the  
company of the Metropolitan Opera  
house next winter. She will sing pri-  
marily in New York, Boston and Phila-  
delphia, but on the western tour of  
the company in the autumn. Mar-  
cella Sembrich is to sing next year in Dis-  
ney's "L'Elisir d'Amore," for the  
first time here, and will take the part  
of the heroine in Paderewski's opera,  
"Manru," if it is acted. The Metropoli-  
tan Operahouse, including the "Marie Flée",  
will be again restored to the repertory.  
Mme. Sembrich will also be heard  
as Nedda in "I Pagliacci" for the  
first time here, and as Marie in  
"La Fille du Regiment."

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WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

JULY 28, 1901.

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HE'S ALL RIGHT.



The Kansas farmer (reflectively): Yes, it is pretty gol durned warm, but with the barn full of grain, the cribs full of corn and money in the bank I guess I can stand it.

of Ventura and Santa Barbara northern members will proceed home-  
ward.  
or to retire from business permanently  
or temporarily, the contract should ter-  
that the human race originated more  
than six thousand years ago was the  
Smithsonian expert offers reas-  
cial gravel of this continent.

## OUR SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

## SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE, complete in itself, is served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required, and is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers,  
Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

## Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.  
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

## THE LAND OF DESTINY.

THE privilege of living in Southern California was perhaps never more forcibly emphasized than it has been this summer. While the great East and Middle West have been suffering for weeks the torments of relentless heat, and death has claimed a great army of victims from that cause, California has not been a sufferer from oppressive heat, and not a single instance of prostration has been reported in the State. Each new day as we throw open our windows there drift in the morning's brightness and the fragrance of fresh flowers—a flood of sweet scents and sunlight—mingled with the delightful breath from the sea, and we drink in the pure, fresh air like nectar, and while we watch the golden gleam of the sunrise on the mountain tops, and see the shadows pale on the mountain sides, and fade in the growing brightness of the dawn, we rejoice that another day of perfect comfort is born, and realize that there is an immeasurable delight in simple being in a land where sunlight and pure air need never be excluded from our habitations.

California is the land of destiny, to which climatic conditions such as have prevailed for weeks past in other sections of our country will lead people to turn in search of comfort and homes. The curtain is lifted between us and the East. The triumph of human energy has annihilated the half a year's distance which formerly existed between California and the eastern borders of the continent, and has left but six days' time between its furthest boundaries and her own. The iron rail is stretched from Atlantic to Pacific shores. The lightning wires hourly flash tidings across the continent. Westward from the winter hills of New England turns the farmer from his frozen fields, the merchant from his desk in the room poisoned by his furnace fires. Westward turns the falling invalid shivering at the chill of December's blast, and now more eagerly westward the man scorched with July heat in the broad valleys of the Middle States and amid the hills of New England; westward the man with his home beneath Southern suns, where burning fevers reap their summer harvests and malaria broods over wide marsh and sluggish stream; westward still from the Mississippi Valley and the great Northwest, where cyclones darken the air and the hurricane stalks unhindered across the wide prairies. Westward to the land lying beneath semi-tropic skies—a land of eternal summer, fanned by cooling breezes, where winter is enthroned only upon Sierra heights, above vales odorless with orange blossoms and the fragrance of numberless flowers; where the sun's beams are never laden with death or the air with sultry heat; where comfort, when the temperature is highest, always may be found in the shade, and where night always brings the delightful temperature that invites perfect rest and slumber.

There is no question but what the climatic conditions existing in the Coast counties of California are the most perfect that obtain anywhere, and as the fact becomes more perfectly understood, those who can will eagerly turn their faces in this direction, and the home-seeker will not be content until he finds a home upon these shores. "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and here it will rest upon the golden shores of this commonwealth, the future Empire State of this republic.

## VACATION OUTLOOKS.

HISTORY furnishes many instances which illustrate the fact that almost every variety of isolation leads to differentiation of type. Individualism in human character is not an exception to this rule. A student's colleagues in his scholastic career are not insignificant factors in his development. The alumnus not infrequently represents his alma mater by demeanor as distinctive as collegiate badge or call.

In many a California home today the midsummer vacation shows new lines on the youthful faces of the re-

turned students, who are to share in the grand work of the present century. Those maps of the soul are gaining signs of latitudes and boundaries which are the stamp of individuality. Shadows of expression tell of the spirit within, of the lonely, separate soul with its mysteries of intelligence, its power of volition, and its modes of blessing and bane.

While the student speaks of the changes in the educational curriculum, the revisions, adjustments, and extensions demanded in order to adapt present knowledge to a utilitarian standard, there is also the chronicle of new endowments by which experimental laboratory verification may be supplied, and studies of economic importance be enumerated among the recognized functions. While students of mathematics discuss the three great problems of mathematics, said to be solved by Weierstrass, Dedekind and Cantor, the guardians of youth are giving anxious scrutiny to other problems. They desire to know the watchwords of conduct in advanced educational systems, and even in the present popular prophecy of a national university. For there is a deepening sense in the public mind that the great tap-root of higher education is the foundation of character. The youths of the nation are sent from the restraining influences of the home life for the adequate training of the schools, and those sympathetic bonds which college life creates. The university is the fundamental example of a growing American democracy, in the light of whose standards of adjustment and cooperation the future citizen learns his duty to his neighbor, and how to estimate himself. He perceives the weakness of self-sufficiency built upon ignorance. He has many hours of discouragement. He is fortunate if in his academic career his masters illustrate the golden mean between critical aloofness, patronizing approval, and inspirational encouragement.

The late Prof. Henry A. Rowland is said to have been one of these heroes of enlightenment and interpretation. Though he won so many honors from universities and learned societies, he impressed upon his students his own conviction that the field of applied science and the discovery of essential laws and devices were to benefit "all sorts and conditions of men." While popular science associates his fame with the magnetic circuit, the value of the ohm, and the effort to systematize electrical units, and also the advance in rapid telegraphy, there are those who are more reverently impressed with his love of truth, his self-poise and strength in a sullen and unresponsive world.

California, with the brilliant and scholarly men of her academic domain, has a broad power of benevolent influence. Moreover, her alumni fellowships and scholarships not only vivify and stimulate higher education, but are forces of ethical example and sympathy.

The memorial ideal, it is said, prevails largely in the colleges of the State. The young student with his fresh enthusiasms, his quick sense of humor, and a certain quality of irreverence for sham, is sometimes a keen and accurate critic of men. He has the inborn consciousness which distinguishes between the knowledge which is only the dry husk of memory, and the wisdom which comes from an ever-flowing fountain. Something of this cordial responsiveness was apparent in the series of Sunday lectures by the late Dr. Joseph Le Conte. In the closing chapter of his "Religion and Science," where he tells of prayer and inviolable law, is seen a beautiful ideal of master and pupil. He says:

"In our ignorance, in our weakness, in our anguish, we often ask unwisely, but He encourages us to ask. Let us express to Him every righteous desire. Prayer makes His will our will, and this is the true prayer of faith."

While the students of such teachers learn the secrets of higher education, the aural sense may also be quickened to hear the gentle, authoritative voice which pleads, "This is the way, walk ye in it." Electrical science in recent discovery tells of messages which come through the very centers of the earth, as well as around it. Tremors, pulsations, rises and falls of level, are always in progress. Prof. John Milne has established in Newport, on the Isle of Wight, an observatory where the recording instruments show constant tremblings. Four times on an average of every minute, says a scientific observer, the earth "shivers." "Delicate apparatus for feeling the earth's pulse indicate the feeblest throb." Earthquake shocks in remote portions of the globe are told in advance of the telegraph.

The masters of student life look out from more marvelous observatories. It is their high office to gain impressions from the unlocked domain of mental energy. The student often comes a crude, undemonstrated embodiment of rare, potential spiritual forces. The young humanity is the most alive of all God's creations to myriad objects and influences. His spirit stirs with desires for larger areas of environment and sovereignty. The master must largely determine his differential of life. To kindle the ardor of young souls is also one of the priceless beatitudes of the Master.

The new time is calling for an influx of well-disciplined minds, for ethical individuality, and reverent enthusiasm. Scholarship has mastered but an infinitesimal arc in the widening circles of attainment. There are new duties of expansion of heart and mind awaiting this century. The onward march might be timed to the words quoted by Canon Farrar to the School of Marlborough, "Blameless and harmless, sons of God, without rebuke."

L. F. H.

All marriages are not made in heaven. The ham-mocks are doing their usual share of the business.—[Philadelphia Times.]

## GLIMPSES OF THE EXPOSITION.

By a Staff Writer.

WHAT are the words that will paint color and so that you can behold them as they are? The language that will enable one to take you back into the old past till you feel the beauty of the Spanish renaissance about you, and fancy that the soft airs of Italy do fan you, and look on the works of the sculptor and the painter or stand underneath great domes that remind you of Saint Peter's, and view other buildings that fancy across the seas to Germany and other lands, listen to the soft ripple of the waves that kissed the shores of Venice, while you behold the gliding along the sparkling waterways that the traveler of that "Bride of the Sea" will speak that will paint the fragrance of the beauty of over-arching trees, the grandeur of the triumphal bridges, the poverty of the Indian village, the uniqueness of the Mexican village so that you can see it as it is? Would the language of the be sufficient to bring before the eye a vision is claimed to be the largest fountain ever known. It is a marvel, throwing its stream of crystal to a height of 200 feet, which at night is lit by powerful electric lights which lend a glory to its dancing tides. But we must not linger as the day will not be long enough for us to enter into this great exposition of the three Americas.

Looking around us we see the splendor of architecture in every form. Here are massive buildings posing and beautiful with domes, towers, pavilions, minarets, with a wonderful array of pillars, and by medallions, arabesques and other plastic relief. The harmonious tinting of all the buildings is a charm that will charm the eye.

The Electricity building is a wonderfully beautiful structure, with a wide loggia on the south side, from the roof rise tall, domed towers, which the severity of its lines. The building is 150 feet in extent, and is indeed a vast and wonderful, which show the most recent developments of electric science. Here we pass the domed Temple of Music, of which I have spoken, and soon find ourselves standing before a less imposingly beautiful Ethnology building, all will wish to visit who are interested in ethnology and archaeology.

The Machinery and Transportation building is self, and in what it contains, a marvelous record of American progress and invention. The building covers an area of about four acres, and has been the scene of the new inventions of American genius.

A half a million dollars represents the expense of the United States government upon its buildings and displays. It has three large buildings, and many smaller displays found in them are very complete. The Postoffice Department fills every honest American with pride, and the Fishery Department is a constant wonder. The rare beauty to be found in those dwellers in the world of waters, and the finite variety in form and color, fills one with wonder. "I did not think I should care anything about the fish department, but I would not have made a great deal," said one visitor. "Just see the beautiful color of some of those fishes; why, they are like bits of floating rainbows, and others are like flowers abloom in these great tanks. They are lovely and interesting for words."

And so we found them as we studied them—wonders of the great deep.

The War Department has a large and beautiful exhibit, showing how our soldiers are armed as they go forth to do battle for their country. The Ordnance Bureau has a large collection of arms pertaining to its department, and the Quartermaster Department shows sets of colors, uniforms, and various illustrations of the means of transportation. The medical service is there with its complete store of surgical instruments and other apparatus, while the Signal Corps illustrates the construction of the telegraph and telephone lines, and we see the balloon trains and take pride in the thoughtless vision which our government makes for the soldier's defenders.

The Department of Agriculture makes an excellent display, and we find illustrations of the work of the bureau, see something of the advances that have been made in the divisions of botany and horticulture, entomology, ornithology, forestry, pomology, and again we feel that it means a great deal to be so near the source.

Our new little sisters have found their way to the State and Foreign Buildings. It is exceedingly picturesque and original in style, and within it the valuable resources of the island are on exhibit.

Porto Rico has done nobly, making an appropriation of \$10,000 for building and exhibit. The structure is located in the same court with the Cuban building, is built in the form of a kiosk, one story in height, it is adorned with a cupola fifty-five feet high, the structure being built of every variety of native wood and being purely Moorish in style. It is an attractive place and much patronized, for the Porto Rican people made here, and lovely, dark-eyed Porto Rican women dispense it with bright smiles and graceful attitudes. Here, too, are shown samples of their beautiful broderie and lace work, and it is all a bit of paradise that is both novel and pleasing.

I did hope to finish my story of the exposition but I find so many things of interest that I have touched upon, I will close now and give you another chapter later. But it is a story the which can never be told, and one which makes the America broader, fuller, richer in its meaning than ever before.

ELIZA A. G.

July 28, 1901.]



## Educational

TEACHING THE YOUNG  
QUEER FEATURES OF THE  
AND SCHOOL SYSTEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

I FIND curious letters from our departments of public instruction of our school teachers interest the world. The school boy who asks the Australian boy to tell about his home and how things are in the world. One such letter, from Archie Ashmore, a boy of Maitland, Neb. It has been sent to the Sydney school boys, and young boys live in Australia. Here, from his letter on how he lives at home, I live in Maitland, Neb., on the prairie. Not many years ago there was a big city here, but some time ago people from foreign countries, some of



Norway, Germany, Denmark and France place, only dry and windy at times.

"Next I will tell you what we grow to stir up the ground and harrow. We plant oats and corn with a machine. We cultivate the corn with a hoe. When it is dry it is hauled to the house the fall when the corn gets ripe we crib it up to keep it for our stock or for sale."

"Our school begins at 9 o'clock and closes at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and do our chores and get ready for the next day."

"Most of the girls help their mothers. When they think they get old enough they can find somebody to suit the will close."

Yours truly,

Australian's Public Schools.

I find that the Australians have a system. Every colony has its own methods. In Victoria the Board of Education school papers which come out once a place of the reading books used in the papers are composed of extracts and as the teachers think will benefit the

and sing with the choir people.

## Musical Burlesque.

In all probability the new burlesque by Weber and Fields will be called

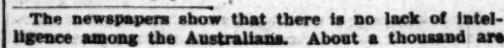
session in large measure. In many cases the King has continued the appointments of the previous reign, and he has done so with the famous Welsh harpist, John Thomas, his appointment as honorary harpist to the King creat-

75,000 IN USE NOT

of Ventura and leave Santa Barbara. Merry's yacht for a trip to Santa Cruz Island. L. T. Webb and "Andy" J. Bell have charge of the excursion.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

In addition every city of any size has its technical schools. There are seventy-three different classes taught in Sydney and its suburbs, and in them are 4000 students.



my story of the exposition today.  
things of interest that I have not  
discussed now and give your readers  
But it is a story the charm of  
and one which makes the word  
richer in its meaning than  
ELIZA A. OTIS.

**Australian's Public Schools.**

I find that the Australians have a good public school system. Every colony has its own books and its own methods. In Victoria the Board of Education publishes school papers which come out once a month to take the place of the reading books used in our schools. These papers are composed of extracts and such original matter as the teachers think will benefit the children. They

the teachers think will benefit the children. They

Where the schooling is secular, although in New South Wales, where the parents do not object, a preacher is called in for an hour daily to teach religion. In South Australia religious instruction is given before school hours, if the parents so desire, but as a rule such teaching is left to the Sunday-schools, which are about as numerous as in any country in the world. Every one of the States has thousands of Sunday-schools, each church and denomination having its own, including the Salva-

cial gravel of this continent. But Smithsonian expert offers reasons



that the human race originated more than six thousand years ago was the





## HUNTING THE 'GATOR.

VISIT TO THE DEPTHS OF THE DARK,  
HOT SWAMPS OF CHIAPAS.

By a Special Contributor.

**A** LONG the far southern coast of Mexico, extending down into Central America, there stretches a series of dark lagoons. Three hundred miles of these lagoons form the "tierra caliente," the Hot Lands of the State of Chiapas. Precipitous mountains shut off this region on the inland side, and the almost impenetrable vegetation forms a barrier to the winds of the Pacific Ocean. In this twenty-mile breadth of swamp and morass and lagoon is the home of the alligator. He is lord of the land, and for centuries his kind have basked and wallowed and multiplied in undisturbed sovereignty. But now his tough and gnarled hide has become a highly valued variety of leather; the white man of the North has invaded his realm and already the slaughter is well under way that would exterminate any less numerous and fecund species.

## Mr. James's Alligator Camp.

At Legunda de la Joya, eighteen miles from the nearest ox-road settlement, is the alligator camp of the pioneer gator hunter, Mr. James, known to the natives as Don Ohenio. Mr. James is an American, having come from Milwaukee. He does not now do any killing himself, but leaves that to his crew of Zapotecos from up the coast, under their Indian foreman, Don José, who was my guide on the occasion of my visit to the camp. We went most of the night over trails that were mere tunnels of blackness, through the enveloping vegetation, and

stripes. Set above this is a necklace of American gold coin, faintly features, dancing eyes, and a wealth of double-braided raven hair, supporting a wild geranium, and you have a belle who obliterates the color line and fascinates even the biased.

## Skinning the 'Gator.

José escorted me down to the water's edge to watch the men in the process of skinning, which is an operation of only an hour's duration, inasmuch as each man has a carcass to work upon. A few accurate incisions are made about the neck and limbs, the hide is carefully loosened from the flesh, longer incisions are made along the sides, and then the great carcass is turned over on its back and presently—the finishing stroke—the entire body is denuded with a strong ripping yank. The docility of the buzzards was such that scarcely was one end of the long body denuded before the other became the scene of a gorging feast. A stroke of the operator's arm would send them fluttering off, only to return again like flies to a sugar barrel. After the skinning, two of the men stripped to the waist and proceeded to carry the skins up to the camp. Four or five of these, wet and slimy, thrown over the shoulder was as much as one man could carry. Dropping them on a clean mat, he would return at once for another load, while others stretched them out on damp ground, salted, folded and rolled them up, preparatory to piling in the manner of cord-wood.

The remainder of the day was spent in siestas. With the evening came the hunt. As the moon set in the west, all hands made for the boats. José after much persuasion reluctantly consented to my going as axman, with Andres, his most trustworthy huntsman, and Guillermo, the poler. There were four crews in all—three men to a boat—the huntsman at the prow standing well elevated, rifle in hand and bull's eye lantern attached to his hat; the axman seated in the center, with grappling hook and ax; and the poler on a beaver-tail

victim landed with less struggle than the first. It was a six-footer. I became disappointed in my inability to see the 'gator before the shot; so I went up close to Andres whose eagle eyes could detect a pair of sparkling green orbs of his victim at a hundred yards, while I could not differentiate between the less luminous specks that covered the surface of the water at that distance.

"Look, señor; yonder is one," said he, pointing straight ahead. We made slowly for it for several minutes. Suddenly I spied two little balls of fire across our path. Evidently they belonged to the beast, as it seemed somewhat suspicious of the light of the bull's-eye. Guillermo was obliged to stop a great arc in approaching it. Finally having got within a few yards, Andres took what in his occupation he considered a "long shot." And such it proved to be, immediately the 'gator began a terrific splashing in which I felt grateful that we were at a safe distance. He threw himself completely in the air, writhing in agony, vent to demoniac grunt, and sank out of sight with a gurgle. Knowing that it had made for the bank, we carefully searched the bottom with hooks, and after a diligent exploration, brought it to the surface with a wound in the head. No sooner did the monster appear than it dealt the boat such a blow that Guillermo was thrown overboard, and I was sent sprawling on the bottom with the slimy remains of our two victims. "Hail quidado, señor!" cried Andres to me, paying attention to the man overboard, who like the raqueous object of our quest, was at home in the elements, and well back at his post by the time I had covered my balance and sprung to his assistance. While Andres attended strictly to business. With a purchase in the reptile's back he requested me to stand on while he directed a merciful shot. When he succeeded in landing number three, I found to my satisfaction that it was more than "ordinario," measuring twelve feet four inches in length. Andres must have been between three and four hundred years old.

## Caught an Even Dozen.

Thus the hunt continued until we had an even dozen 'gators in the boat. Two having been only slightly wounded, succeeded in escaping the hooks. We reached the opposite bank of the lagoon, five miles from camp. And then began the long, dreary return, completely drenched through and chilled, but enveloped in dry cloaks. Andres and I cuddled up close together, top of our musky, slippery cargo, while poor Guillermo was obliged to continue in silence his task of propelling us homeward.

The next afternoon found me back at Don Ohenio's headquarters, a low, tile-covered adobe house of the town plaza. In one of the rooms a semi-nude man was inspecting three large heaps of musky green and yellow hides recently shipped in from the camp.

"How many have you there, Emilio?" asked the señor. "So far, señor, I have three hundred and sixty-nine. Si, señor, three hundred and sixty-nine," was his calculating reply, and, strewing a generous pinch of salt on a doubtful spot of the hide in hand, he heaved it aside, and apparently satisfied only with the round number, continued, "and this one, señor, makes three hundred and seventy."

"About half counted," added the Don, turning to me. "There's as many more in that big pile; about a night's catch altogether. You see there's only one steamer a month calls at the port, so we've got to bunch 'em by the time she gets here. They don't do anything else except look after them. We have any ice, you know, in these parts. What's the biggest we catch?" did you say. Oh, about ten or fourteen feet. Campana, over here, says that he was one killed near Sapotal that was over ten feet long, but a man don't want to believe everything he hears about the size of alligators, you know. The feet is the market length. We don't get any 'em if they're thirteen. That's the funniest thing I ever saw. The fellows up there in New York got it all their own way."

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## STRANGE PILLARS OF SAND.

Among the Rosengarten Mountains of Austria are numerous pillars of earth, some of them very high, each bearing on its summit a piece of rock.

With Stonehenge in mind you would probably think they were built by man. Instead they are due



to natural causes and have been many thousands of years in forming.

The rocks at the top of the columns once lay on the surface of the ground. When torrents of rain had washed down the loose earth of the hillside, only that under the stone which, like an umbrella, vented it from being washed away; so the bare rock shows an original surface of the ground which gradually been lowered to its present level by the action of rain.

This process is still going on, but so slowly that perceptible increase in the elevation of the pillars taken place within the history of man, that they are for thousands of centuries these rocks have supported in their peculiar position.



A VINE BRIDGE IN THE 'GATOR REGION.

morning found us at La Joya. A vast expanse of rippling water lay before us, the opposite shores of which appeared as a long line of semi-submerged trees, vibrating in the heat. Away to the left, under the mountain slope, an oasis of verdure marked the presence of fresh water, and contrasted strikingly with the gray-green "mangly" and grease-wood on the borders of the briny lake. Athletic, brown-skinned boatmen, in breasted and high, broad-brimmed sombreros, poled their craft with the grace of Venetian gondoliers, or deftly cast their circular nets for shrimp. Frequent hoarse bellowing called my attention to the alligators that floated about like stray logs adrift in the sluggish current. Down the beach to the right, a group of men were almost hidden from view by the swarm of great black buzzards, scavengers of the tropics, that pounced on each freshly skinned carcass and fought one another with the avidity of flying pigs. A puff of wind from that direction brought with it a whiff of musk and decaying bones. Beyond, the sand was strewn with hundreds of skeletons, indications of Don Ohenio's industry.

## The Native Women.

The camp was located some two hundred yards back from the beach under a clump of low-growing briar trees. Here amidst hammocks and screened beds, crockery, boxes and bags, presided Panchita, the charming young wife of José. The women and children were leisurely moving about, all neatly washed and kempt in anticipation of my arrival. No introduction was necessary. Each gave a friendly stare, and Panchita renewed the polite welcome of José, in Spanish, though the others carried on a softly modulated conversation in their own native guttural. These pure-blooded Zapotecos are not to be confounded with some of the uncivilized tribes of colder climes. In point of native intelligence, they are superior to any other that I have ever seen, outside of the nations of Indian Territory. Their physical development and erect carriage approach perfection. The women affect a skirt of brown print stuff, and a low-necked, sleeveless jacket of bright red with large yellow polka dots, and fringed with yellow

platform in the stern whence he propelled the craft with a sixteen-foot pole.

## A Phosphorescent Sea.

The boats were mere huge dugouts some twenty odd feet long by four feet wide and deep. Away we glided over the phosphorescent brine, leaving in our wake a long trail of pale blue. With smooth, steady propulsion we were driven through the water, amongst the myriad tiny reflections on the surface. The huntsman spoke very little Spanish, the poler none at all; nor was there need of it. Andres waved a signal, and slowly and silently we swung to the left. With my unskilled eyes I could see no indication of game. On and on we glided—slower and slower. Of a sudden, the sharp crack of the rifle, a giant struggle in the water, and the flying of spray, told me that the victim was ours. "Goncha! goncha!" cried Andres, as he dropped his gun and sprang back to me, seizing the grappling hooks. The great brute was fairly under the prow, dealing us tremendous caudal broadsides. With speed and dexterity Guillermo swung the boat aside. Andres grappled the dying monster through the bony armature of the back, where the wound would do the least injury to the hide, and drew it alongside, where its death struggle declined to a mere quiver. He then grabbed the reptile by the snout and forepaw and with Guillermo's assistance lifted its forequarters over the edge of the boat, to admit of my cutting the cervical cord with the ax, which in the excitement of my first experience, I found such a delicate task, that I was obliged to strike many times before Andres cried "Buena," whereas one deft blow should have been sufficient. We then all three exerted ourselves and landed our first catch, belly up, in the bottom of the "canoe." Curiously I examined my trophy in the dark. It measured nearly an even nine feet, and midway between the eyes and immediately behind them, I felt the bullet wound which had ended its life.

## "He Eater."

"Very large, is it not?" I remarked. "No, only ordinario," answered Andres. "Hail quidado, (have a care) señor, he bites!" A quarter of an hour or so and we had our second

## BERTHELOT'S

THE EMINENT SCIENTIST  
WONDERFUL T

From a Special Co

**P**ARIS, July 1.—Within the venerable Institute de France there lives and works an old man, the greatest revolution the world succeeds in doing what he believed social and political system of the War will disappear. The frontiers will be thrown down. Life easier because the necessities will within the reach of everyone, with tilling of the earth will absolutely longer chained as now, to one almost ceaseless drudgery, but world, coming and going almost in New York today, and tomorrow or Central Africa, with scarce a provision for their physical well-being.

The man, whose daily thoughts extraordinary designs, is not a spinning idle fancies for his plan Berthelot, a man of eminent scientific achievement, whose practical discoveries would have made him rich of avarice, if he had not preferred, "leave money-making to traders," wholly to unlocking the mysteries of the universe.

## Invented Smokeless Powder.

One fine day he fell on the secret of that day's work in the Paris laboratory the literature of practical warfare.

important conditions under which Another day M. Berthelot found out duce artificially and very cheaply the purposes which formerly had to be reported at great cost from the nature of the earth and in Russia. There were millions of them. M. Berthelot did not gain a fortune to his principle, he published his ideas men have built palaces out of the earth. Many other money-saving devices on resulted from his researches; and he stated that if he had kept patents for chemical processes, he would long ago be the richest man in the world. So, in position in the world of affairs that in a few years ago, he, though not a politician, was called from his laboratory as Minister of Foreign Affairs—when a comprising sense of right very new country into war with England. Berthelot is forced to admit that M. Berthelot is a man to be taken seriously statement he may make, however wild the uninitiated.

Shortly after the famous French speech, M. Berthelot made a brilliant speech in the French Chamber of Deputies, calling attention to M. Berthelot, I called on the great scientist in the quiet courts of the institute. Berthelot, he passes his fruitful days and instruments. I asked for precise true that you are going to revolution life, turn the world upside down, and beings, living under hitherto unknown. He laughed and said reflectively: "What true in the sense that I suppose you

## Musical Burlesque.

In all probability the new burlesque by Weber and Fields will be called "The King of the Bells." Rehearsals will

cases the King has continued the appointments of the previous reign, and he has done so with the famous Welsh harpist, John Thomas, his appointment as honorary harpist to the King created a sensation among the courtiers.

75,000 IN USE NOT

of Ventura and leave Santa Cruz. Merry's yacht for a camping to Santa Cruz Island. L. T. Webb and "Andy" J. Bell have charge the excursion.

[July 28, 1901.]

# BERTHELOT'S DREAMS.

## THE EMINENT SCIENTIST FORESEES WONDERFUL THINGS.

From a Special Correspondent.

PARIS, July 1.—Within the tranquil precincts of the venerable Institute de France on the Paris Quays there lives and works an old man who is planning the greatest revolution the world has ever seen. If he succeeds in doing what he believes he can do, the whole social and political system of the world will be changed. War will disappear. The frontier walls between the nations will be thrown down. Life will be immeasurably easier because the necessities will be so cheap as to be within the reach of everyone, with very little labor. The tilling of the earth will absolutely cease. Men will be no longer chained as now, to one country, or city, and to almost ceaseless drudgery, but will be free of all the world, coming and going almost at their own sweet will, in New York today, and tomorrow en route for China or Central Africa, with scarce a moment's anxiety as to the provision for their physical wants.

The man, whose daily thoughts are all about the extraordinary designs, is not a mere fantastic dreamer, spinning idle fancies for his pleasure. He is Marcelin Berthelot, a man of eminent scientific reputation and achievement, whose practical application of his own discoveries would have made him rich beyond the dreams of avarice, if he had not preferred, in his own words to "have money-making to traders," and give himself up wholly to unlocking the mysteries of Nature.

### Invited Smokeless Powder.

One fine day he fell on the secret of smokeless powder. That day's work in the Paris laboratory annulled half the literature of practical warfare, by changing the most

Whether I myself will do it or not I cannot tell; when it may be fairly started, I cannot tell. But science will certainly do all that M. Lemaitre has attributed to me and more. It is in the natural line of the work I am engaged in; it is the certain, inevitable end of that work. And I do not think it will be long in coming."

### M. Berthelot Explains.

The explanation of M. Berthelot's hopes, as I had it from his own lips, is in the main lines very simple. The form taken by any civilization, both in family life and national diversions, depends, he points out, upon two principal factors—on means of feeding and means of motion. A man works for a certain wage and under certain conditions because it is only so that he can earn the daily bread for himself and his family. The separate existence of nations, the maintenance of frontier lines, depends upon the limitation of the means of transport and of motion. The day when food is almost as cheap as air will see the emancipation of the individual and of the family. The day when there are other ways of penetrating into a country than that afforded by roads and rails will see the definite abolition of frontier lines; the defense of territory by armies will become impossible when an enemy may make entry into it from a thousand points at once. That, every one will have guessed, is to be accomplished by the perfection of aerial navigation, in which M. Berthelot is a firm believer, on principle. We shall have to return to that point incidentally later on; but the question of the food supply is the really startling novelty of M. Berthelot's visions of our future state.

All his scientific triumphs have been based on his one main principle of the "synthesis," that is the recombination of the elements discovered in bodies existing naturally. Analysis shows, for example, that a given natural oil consists of certain elements present in certain proportions. The problem he has set himself—not by any means so easy as it may appear to unsentimental minds—is to reconstruct that oil by the fusion of the elements of which it is, in its natural state, composed.

being. When in the laboratories, and afterward in the factories, the same concrete result can be achieved cheaply, then no one ever need hunger, no one work hard for the necessities of life. The possibility of this literal "chemical food" is an established fact; there remains only to find material processes to cheapen the "synthesis." Science, M. Berthelot assures us, will certainly do for foods what it has already done for oils.

### In Homeopathic Doses.

An obvious corollary of the artificial production of food will be the elimination of all needless bulk; a great deal of chemically sufficient nourishment will be compressed into very small "doses," so that a soldier or explorer may perhaps carry a day's ration in his waistcoat pocket.

The economic changes that will be brought about by this system are enormous. Farming will entirely disappear, as there will be no further need of meats or cereals or vegetables. "Corners in wheat" will become a thing of the past; all the immense international commerce in grains will cease utterly with all the hands it employed and all the ships that were made for it. Land will become literally "dirt" cheap; in the main it will be deserted, the whole class of agricultural workers of every degree having no further employment. Some part of the land may be still preserved for pleasure purposes, but the vast bulk will most likely be left to return to the state of nature. Who knows but that wild beasts may begin again to roam over the prairies and lurk in the dense forests as in the days before our present civilization. Men will live in cities for the most part; but in cities very different from those of our days. Space will be infinitely cheaper since no agricultural demand will exist to send the price of territory up. No such thing as a slum will be found in the world; it will be just as cheap to have homes set amid spacious avenues and broad, green places. That fact alone will tend to eradicate disease. When the frontiers are abolished by the perfection of the dirigible balloon and by the fact that people will be able to voyage air-free to any country, and to live almost food-free anywhere, there will be no more need of armies or navies. Consequently taxation will be reduced to a minimum in the universal peace; it will be the beginning of the long dreamed-of "brotherhood of man" in happy conditions, when life will be infinitely easier and a great many of our bitterest passions, national and social, will be quietly laid away. Such will be the change that those who live to see it will look back upon our present benighted condition with much the same pity that we feel for our ancestor, the man of the stone age.

When that day comes, if it does come, mankind will look back with reverence to the study at the Institute de France and the laboratory and experimental garden at Meudon, where M. Berthelot is now working out his momentous ideas. Already the establishment at Meudon is a place of pilgrimage for savants from all over the world. All through the summer months M. Berthelot studies and works here surrounded by scientific men of the first ability, who are proud to be permitted to associate themselves with his work. The gardens and laboratories are arranged on a most handsome scale, and the "Berthelot tower," used for various special kind of scientific work, dominates the country for miles around. It may be considered as a symbol of the lofty ideas labored at beneath its shadow, ideas whose tendency is toward nothing less than the upheaval of our entire present day social system and civilization.

STEPHEN AUSTIN.

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## SHAKESPEARE FORGERIES.

REMARKABLE VOLUME RECENTLY DISPOSED OF AT A PRIVATE SALE.

[Pall Mall Gazette:]—Among the thousands of books that formed the library of E. J. Stanley, M.P., and are now undergoing dispersal in an eight-days' sale at Sotheby's, was one precious product of the ingenuity of that arch forger of Shakespeare, Samuel William Henry Ireland, and it was sold this afternoon. It is the quarto volume which deceived the world when it was published in 1796, under the title of "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments Under the Hand and Seal of William Shakespeare, including the tragedy of 'King Lear' and a small fragment of 'Hamlet,' from the original MSS. in the possession of Samuel Ireland, of Norfolk street." In the book world the reign of the rogue is but a span; but the inventive Ireland's span was rather long drawn out, and Boswell on his deathbed, kissing the forged manuscripts and believing his lips to be sanctified by the process, was not the only great man who was taken in by the swindle. This book is not only interleaved with manuscript copies of the original forgeries, but is also preceded by an account in manuscript, signed by Ireland, of the suppression (on the discovery of the forgeries) of the original issue in folio. Ireland's success is but a record of human credulity.

Young Ireland was first tempted by his father's unintelligent enthusiasm for Shakespeare to forge an autograph of the poet on a carefully copied old lease. His audacity grew with the growing credulity of his dupes, and their long locks of hair, private letters, annotated books, and so on, were plentifully produced, and all inquirers were put off with lying explanations. Boswell, Wharton, Dr. Parr and hundreds more were deceived, but those, like Malone, really qualified to judge, denounced the imposture from the first. Ireland's audacity now reached the folly of producing a deed of Shakespeare's, bequeathing his books and papers to a William-Henry Ireland, an assumed ancestor. A new historical play was announced, entitled "Vortigern," and carefully concealed until its production by Sheridan at Drury Lane; but it was vapid and un-Shakespearean, and was hopelessly damned. The old man now began to smell a rat, and demanded an explanation from his enterprising son. It was forthcoming in the form of the confession in manuscript affixed to the volume sold today. "In order," one reads, "to further obliterate as much as possible every vestige of Shakespearean production, I further committed to the flames the complete impression of the present reprint, reserving no more than the annexed copy, which as a literary curiosity consequently ranks unique." It was bought for £122 by Mr. Jackson.



M. BERTHELOT IN HIS LABORATORY.

important conditions under which battles are fought. Another day M. Berthelot found out the way to reproduce artificially and very cheaply the oil for illuminating purposes which formerly had to be collected and transported at great cost from the natural springs in America and in Russia. There were millions in this find—though M. Berthelot did not gain a cent from it. True to his principle, he published his discovery, and other men have built palaces out of the work of his brain. Many other money-saving devices on similar lines have resulted from his researches; and it has been calculated that if he had kept patents for his wonderful chemical processes, he would long ago have been one of the richest men in the world. So eminent has been his position in the world of affairs that in a critical juncture of a few years ago, he, though not a professional politician, was called from his laboratory to serve France as Minister of Foreign Affairs—when by the way, his uncomplaining sense of right very nearly plunged the country into war with England. Bearing these facts in mind one is forced to admit that M. Berthelot is emphatically a man to be taken seriously in any serious statement he may make, however wild it may seem to the uninitiated.

Shortly after the famous French writer, Jules Lemaitre, made a brilliant speech at the Academie Française calling attention to M. Berthelot's surprising plans, I called on the great scientist in the apartment in the quiet courts of the institute where, with Mme. Berthelot, he passes his fruitful days among his books and instruments. I asked for precise details. "Is it true that you are going to revolutionize all the ways of life, turn the world upside down, and make of us new beings, living under hitherto unheard-of conditions?" he laughed and said reflectively: "Why, yes, it is quite true in the sense that I suppose you have in mind.

In the case of oil he has done it—so effectively, as we have seen, that the cost of fabrication of the artificial product is very much less than the cost of collection and transport from the springs.

### The Food Problem.

Now he is working toward a similar "synthesis" in the case of the elements of human nourishment. Already he assures me, the most essential part of the problem has been solved. Science could, from this moment, keep a human being alive and in full enjoyment of health without having recourse to a single natural article of food—to meat, eggs, vegetables, cereals or fruits. The nourishing or purely hygienic constituents of these things have been reproduced by chemical processes from the mineral, gaseous or liquid "elements" of which all things are made. To put the matter tersely, a dinner or a long series of sufficient dinners can be made in a test tube. But, though M. Berthelot has in this achieved an astonishing theoretical triumph, the question of the cost deprives his results of immediate practical value. The dinner in the test tube would figure out a price calculated to make a millionaire finger his bank book uneasily. The practical triumph, and the world revolution, will date from the day, sure to come, (M. Berthelot says,) when the process of chemical synthesis has been reduced to the minimum of price. It is a question of finding methods of extraction and synthesis. The raw material is absolutely without cost; ready to hand in the stones and soil of the earth, in every object that can be decomposed into its chemical elements. Every meal we eat represents, of course, a long process of chemical transformation; from the mineral to the grass, from the grass to the animal that eats the grass, and of which we eat in turn; it is a slow change from stone or metal or vegetable into the bone and blood tissue of the human



and have been many thousands of years. When torrents of rain fell from the earth of the hillsides, having washed away, like an umbrella, the surface of the ground which had been to its present level by the action of the columns once lay on the earth. When the pillars of sand were washed away, so the height of the surface of the ground which had been to its present level by the action of the columns once lay on the earth. When the pillars of sand were washed away, so the height of the surface of the ground which had been to its present level by the action of the columns once lay on the earth.

NOT ONE FAILURE NOT ONE RETURN

PARK BAND CONCERTS.

that the human race originated more than six thousand years ago was the finding of an imperfect human skull in Calaveras county, Cal. in February.

cial gravel of this continent. B. Smithsonian expert offers reason doubting whether the skull is ancient.



## KING EDWARD VII.

LIFE OF THE MAN WHO RULES NEARLY ONE-FOURTH OF MANKIND.

By a Special Contributor.

**R**ULER of the largest empire the world has ever known, Edward VII of England, the mightiest of monarchs, reigns over about 400,000,000 people, or a quarter of mankind. In other words, nearly one person out of every four owes allegiance to him.

As Prince of Wales, his income was about \$500,000; as King he gets about \$5000 a day. His debts incurred before he came to the throne, aggregating \$10,000,000, he expects to have settled by Parliament.

Whether in England or on the continent, the King receives by telegraph every night an abstract of the work of the House of Commons. His telegrams average forty daily, and the letters are numbered by the score, many of them being written in French and German.

The King, the Lord Mayor and the Constable are the only ones who know the password of the Tower of London. This password is sent to the Mansion House quarterly, signed by His Majesty, and is a survival of an ancient custom.

Four men in London, all of respectable standing in society, so closely resemble King Edward in appearance that it is often a source of embarrassment to them. They carefully dress as little like him as possible, to avoid curiosity.

Edward's usual incognito when traveling abroad has been Baron Renfrew. He also has been known as Mr. Moulton, and in Constantinople, where the Prince and Princess of Wales visited soon after their marriage, the Royal Highnesses were dropped and as plain Mr. and Mrs. Williams the pair went about through the bazaars.

## The King's Expectations.

"How long will the King live?" That is an interesting question. There is an old gypsy saying that the Prince of Wales would die by violence as soon as "a great honor was conferred upon him." The predictions of this gypsy are said to have come true in regard to other members of European royal families. The King has never shown the slightest fear of assassination, and his personal recklessness has sorely worried those who are responsible for his safety.

Queen Victoria had not been dead a fortnight before advertisements appeared in the papers advising the public to guard themselves against possible loss by insuring against the death of the King. The insurance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on King Edward's life. His "expectation" according to insurance tables is 14.1 years. Allowance for "moral hazard"—or the chance of assassination—reduces this to ten years.

As a public speaker, the King has shown a complete mastery of such intricate and diverse subjects as art, literature, dramatic history, military matters, engineering, shipping, civic institutions, the study of the Bible and mission work, the history of Egypt, the Irish question, the management of life boats, collegiate education, ambulance and first aid training, agricultural improvements, live stock breeding, the reclaiming of barren land, the management of hospitals, the housing of the poor, the Darwinian theory, railroads and their management, and musical training. All his life he has been a good listener to the best that was within earshot. He has always inquired exactly what he wanted to know, and stored up much in one of the most portentous memories of his generation.

Somewhat of a Diner.

Between January 1 and September 1 of last year, Edward went to forty-three public dinners and banquets, twenty-five garden parties and concerts, thirty times to the opera and theater, to twenty-eight race meetings, seven times he was in attendance at the House of Lords, and he fulfilled forty-five official and charitable engagements.

In his own set, his favorite topic of conversation has been clothes. Over the fashion of a tie, the cut of a jacket, and even the shape of a boot, he will grow loquacious. The way he discovered Poole was by the merest accident. It was when Fletcher was playing Robert Macaire. The adventurer's coat was apparently a mass of rents and patches, but the King's keen eye quickly noted that the garment was singularly well cut. After the play Fletcher was sent for, and asked the name of his tailor. The actor replied that Mr. Poole made the coat he wore in the play. The tailor was sent for the next day, and since that time was a made man.

## Shoemaker and Sport.

The King is an expert shoemaker, a handicraft he chose to learn when a boy, being obliged by his royal parents to learn some trade. He has worn shoes of his own make.

One of the happiest moments of the King's life was when he won the Derby with Persimmon in 1896. This had long been the ambition of his life. His racing colors have always borne a spotless repute through runs of bad luck and good. Not one in the British Empire is a better judge of a horse.

Shooting, the King places above all other entertainments that can be offered him, and his principal visits have always been paid in the shooting season. Yachting he understands thoroughly. He is a keen soldier, anxious for war office returns, and he has seen more of modern German army manoeuvres than any other colonel commanding an English regiment. An enthusiastic player who pays handsomely and promptly for his box, he is easily amused at light plays and quickly interested in stronger forms of dramatic art.

The King is an inveterate smoker. The cigar is his choice, of a special Havana brand made particularly for him, costing about one dollar each. His mother abominated tobacco, as did his father, and it is said that when

the Prince of Wales first tasted the joys of the weed, he thought it discreet to do so in the seclusion of the royal stables.

## When He is Happiest.

Under "Likes and Dislikes," the King had written in the Duchess of Fife's album over his signature: "I am the happiest when I have no public engagement to fulfill, when I can smoke a really good cigar and read a good novel on the quiet; when I can, like plain Mr. Jones, go to a race meeting without it being chronicled in the paper the next morning that the Prince of Wales has taken to gambling very seriously, and lost more money than he can ever afford to pay; when I can spend a quiet evening with the Princess and my family. I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache and have to attend some function where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life."

Edward VII is rather a light eater, except at dinner, and has never been a great wine drinker. He seldom takes bread, a specially prepared kind of toast being on the breakfast and luncheon table. The tea consumed at Marlborough House costs five shillings and four pence a pound and was for a long while known as "Earl Grey's mixture," this nobleman having recommended this particular mixture. This tea and some gorgonzola cheese are always taken along when the King travels. Wine in

basketfuls of three dozen is sent from the cellars of St. James Palace to wherever the King may be, this being done more for his household and guests than for himself. The clerk of the royal kitchen, who always carves receives \$3500 per year, the head chef the same, and the confectioners \$1500 and \$1250. The entourage numbers just under one thousand persons, but some of the posts are sinecures. The Lord Chamberlain heads the list, and a ratcatcher, with a salary of \$75 per year, brings up the year. The royal household costs in the aggregate \$132,000 a year in salaries, while an average sum of \$172,000 a year is paid to "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker" and the other tradespeople who feed the members of the household.

## Conductor of His Own Train.

When traveling by rail, the train upon which the King rides is wholly at his command, the speed being slackened or increased at his wish. Trusted watchmen are stationed every five hundred yards along the track. The King's private railway carriage cost \$30,000. The carpet alone cost \$750, and the door handles the same price. The curtains are hung upon silver poles which are suspended upon small gilt figures which cost \$50 each. The King nor any of his family ever leave home for a day's journey without having among their luggage the proper habiliments for wear in case any member of the family should die suddenly.

In the matter of gifts the King has been abundantly favored. They vary in size from a cat to a hotel. Dogs, cats and other quadrupeds galore have been given or left to the King by bequest. His name has been mentioned in not far from a hundred wills as the recipient of the family dog, and on more than one occasion an annuity has been left by a testator in order that the maintenance of the animal should be no expense to the royal master.

One hobby of Edward's is collecting crystals. For some time he has been collecting historic specimens, those expensive baubles which for centuries have been regarded in the Orient as revealers of the future. Last year, at an auction of crystals, His Majesty was outbid by an American woman, who paid \$4000 for a crystal. He also knows all about ceramics and bronzes.

One of the King's treasures is a solid gold dinner set, the most magnificent in the world. It is valued at \$4,000,000, and is kept at Windsor Castle. Another unique specimen of its kind belonging to Edward is the state carriage, which cost \$40,000. In addition to being the most ornate vehicle in existence, it is said to be one of the most uncomfortable. Queen Victoria never used it when she could avoid doing so, as it always gave her a headache. The royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, is said to be the finest pleasure yacht ever launched. A million and a half dollars went to the building and fitting of it.

King Edward's champion, the Champion of England, is a young Lincolnshire farmer named Dymoke. He is of a studious and retiring disposition, little given to the gayeties of the great world. It is said he is somewhat exercised over the necessity of fulfilling the duties of his office. This is to ride out of the hall where the banquet is held after the coronation, clad in steel armor, and challenge all comers to deny the title of the new sovereign. He then pledges the King in the golden goblet filled with wine, finally backing his horse from the royal presence. Young Dymoke possesses this honor by heredity, the Dymokes having been Champions of England since the time of the Norman Kings.

VIEW OF JOE JEFFERSON'S FISHING.

Joe Jefferson, according to James S. Metcalfe in the Ladies' Home Journal for July, does not care for the sport to be found in angling for amber-jack in the waters at Palm Beach, Fla. "There's no attraction to me in that kind of fishing," he says; "the fish are not good to eat, and killing them is purely wanton. Of course, I catch more fish than I can eat—my appetite not being a large one—but they go to the captain, as a sort of perquisite. What he can't use he sells, and eventually they are eaten by some one. And that reminds me that Helen Keller once asked me how I justified my killing so many fish. I explained to her that the fish is naturally a cannibal and is constantly killing other fish—hundreds of 'em—and so, by killing one fish, I save the lives of hundreds of others. 'I suppose it's for that humane reason that you catch them,' she replied." And Mr. Jefferson chuckled with enjoyment of Miss Keller's explanation of his benevolent defense of his favorite pastime.

We may love our homes ever so dearly, and count them the most precious places on earth, but now and then we want to take to the road. Home will be all the sweeter by and by, and we the better able to attend to our duties there, if we have an occasional outing.—(July Ladies' Home Journal.)

## SEE AMERICA FIRST.

By a Special Contributor.

**T**HE number of people who take passage on the Atlantic steamers increases each season. A large majority visit the Old World to "see the sights," but it may be safely said that many of these people have never visited the natural wonders within the boundaries of their own land, and many who go from the Eastern States especially do not even know of half the grand manifestations of the Creator to be seen in this country.

How many who go to Europe to find something interesting ever stood in the presence of Niagara and listened in awe and reverence to its diapason reverberating above its arch of spray? Or how many of these wonder-hunters ever heard of the existence of a greater than Niagara, away out on the plains of Idaho, down, down in the cleft earth, where the tumbling cataract of Shoshone awes the soul and bewilders the brain by its frightful plunge of 310 feet? Here the treacherous Snake River, seemingly remorseful for the crimes committed by putting victims to death within its watery coils, attempts suicide by plunging into a gulf terrible as any pictured by Dante:

"Sound! Sound! Sound!  
Oh, colossal walls, as drowned  
In one eternal thunder.  
Beat, beat, beat,  
We advance, but would retreat  
From this restless, broken breast  
Of the earth in a convulsion."

These tourists may have read about Yosemite, and how it is wedded to the clouds by its "Bridal Veil" of falling waters, but they have no conception of its towering height or indescribable grandeur.

Shall he who has looked upon Mount Shasta, its crest enveloped with clouds as if to shroud its ineffable glory, journey across the world to see Mount Blanc? Are our travelers acquainted with the lordly Father of Waters? Have they looked upon that moving sea, the majestic Columbia, the river of the West, whose cradle is the Rocky Mountains and home the Ealca Sea, whose waves forever wash up golden sand, where the breeze is laden with the perfumes of the Orient? Have they passed through the enchanted gateway of the Cascades, where in ancient days Jupiter Olympus hurled his thunder-bolt, and cleft the mountain range and opened a mighty canal through to the sea?

"See Columbia's scenes,  
Then roam no more,  
Naught else remains  
On earth to cultured eyes."

Will any antique city of Europe please the artistic eye more than the Garden City sitting in the heart of the Valley of Eden, guarded by the delectable mountains, and garlanded with rose and vine, or the "City of the Angels" on her hills of palms and olives like Jerusalem of old, or Portland on Willamette, ever lifting its spires like the firs of its "continuous woods" full in the presence of its tutelary deity Hood, or magical Spokane, among the pines, on the cliffs, by the matchless stream where the hand and power that lives and moves unseen behind the manifestations of its symbols marked its site from the foundation of the world?

"Great are the symbols of Being,  
But that which is symbolized is greater.  
Vast the created and beheld,  
But vaster the inward Creator."

Will the Sea of Galilee compare in natural wonders with Tahoe, the gem of the Sierras? Will the pyramids awe more than Mount Rainier, or the Sphinx be more difficult to read than the "whys" of Yellowstone Park? Aetna and the Bay of Naples suffer by comparison with Puget Sound and the Olympic Mountains. Let the traveler pitch his tent beneath the firs of Oregon and the Sequoia gigantea of California before starting on his journey to the Cedars of Lebanon. The pillar of salt on the shore of the Dead Sea will not prove of more interest than the Salt Dead Sea and its wondrous city and temple on Utah's plains or the painted rocks and broken fanes and temples of the Titans in evidence in the Colorado Cañon. Nor will Jerusalem's walls be magnified by the mirages of Palestine more than does the shimmering air of Boise Valley increase the apparent size of Idaho's capital. Helmeted Hood, forever white as truth, the Three Sisters, sentinels over Crater Lake, 3000 feet below, and Mount Adams, with its glaciers, are sealed books to these pleasure pilgrims.

Let our travelers realize that England, Scotland and Ireland are together no larger in area than the State of Texas; that the Nile might be swallowed up by the Columbia or Mississippi and make no wake upon their placid bosoms nor increase the speed of their stately march to the sea.

They can find a representative of every nation, every tongue in Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Louis or New York. Alaska points to a mysterious empire and its majestic Yukon, flowing for 2000 miles toward the silent and awful North Pole, invites acquaintance with its strange waters. Point Loma, grand, sublime, and silent as the Sphinx, reaches out into the Pacific and points like a finger of prophecy to the Orient, inspiring universal brotherhood.

Catalina Island is pushed forth from the deep, a hand of the lost Atlantis calmly waiting for some geological palmist to read the history of those entombed and resurrect their wisdom. The Rocky Mountains, the Sierras, contain lakes and streams and caves and cliffs and plunging cataracts unseen by mortal eyes, and their splendor can only be imagined.

The American continent is the wonderland of all the earth, the granary of the world, the marvel of nations.  
GEORGE W. CAREY.

## RELIGIOUS METAPHOR.

[Denver Post:] A Hutchinson (Kan.) paper prints this item in its church column: "The Baptist Church at Leoti will lose its pastor because another church has raised the ante. The Leoti people refuse to call the raise, and will stay out and draw another pastor."



stories.

# GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times

Not on the City Map.

IT IS safer to state at the outset that this story is strictly true and unembellished. The junior partner in a well-known New York publishing house was showing his English friend, newly landed, through the various departments of his establishment.

"Aw, by the way," remarked the guest, as he picked up a city guide book from one of the counters, "where is your—aw—Yellowstone Park? I have—aw—looked over your New York maps and I—aw—find Central Park and Bronx Park and Van Cortlandt Park, but not a trace of Yellowstone Park."

"Oh!" replied the publisher, preserving with difficulty a straight face, "the Yellowstone Park is about 2500 miles from here."

"Why, how peculiar. Fortunate, isn't it, that I didn't ask them up at the hotel?"—[Brooklyn Eagle.

The Eternal Feminine.

TRAFFIC was blocked on Fifth avenue. In both directions was strung out a long line of street cars and miscellaneous vehicles. The usual crowd had rushed to the point of disturbance, thus adding to the congestion.

A plain, ordinary, every-day kind of a horse had stopped directly opposite one of the big stores and despite all efforts to urge him on his way, not a step would he move.

Some suggested a few fire crackers; others hinted at fire without crackers; and still others vouchsafed that the fire department might prove effective, but the nag wouldn't move. The driver, who, it might be incidentally said was an ash man, had a pretty fair-sized club and knew how to wield it, too, but every time he administered a few persuading thuds, the crowd yelled in disapproval, and still the horse stood on.

A little woman, who had made her way through the crowd, now stepped into the arena. She walked to the horse's head and glanced around, taking in the situation. Then she smiled indulgently at the people and pointed to a mirror in a large show window. People began to understand. The little woman deftly straightened the horse's sunbonnet, and with a glad shake of his head, he allowed progress to march onward.—[Unidentified.

John Wanted to Know.

A GOOD story is told of one of the dignitaries of the Scottish church. Before he became known to fame he was minister of a remote parish in Perthshire, and was not considered a particularly attractive preacher. At his suggestion extensive alterations were made in the transept of his church, and these had the effect of sweeping away considerable seating accommodation. One day after the alterations had been effected, he visited the church to see how it looked.

"What do you think of the improvements, John?" he asked of the beadle.

"Improvements!" exclaimed John, in disdain. "They're no improvements at a'. Whaur are ye goin' to put the folk?"

"Oh," said the minister, "we have abundance of room, John, considering the size of the congregation."

"That's a' very weel the noo," retorted the beadle, "but what will ye do when we get a popular meenister?"—[Tit-Bits.

He Got a Fitting Rebuke.

THERE was a trifling fire in a Westside street the other day which caused a good deal of excitement and incidentally gave a fat man a lesson in courtesy. The fire started in the apartments where the man and his mother lived. The man started about the time the fire did, and got down four flights of stairs to the street before his mother knew what was up. When she discovered the fire she promptly fainted.

Meanwhile, the fat man stood in the street yelling. "Save my mother! Save my mother!" A messenger boy, who was passing, stopped, saw the smoke, ran up the stairs, aroused the woman and brought her out in safety. The neighbors cheered and the fat man looked uncomfortable.

"Here, boy," he whispered. "Here's a quarter for you." The boy's face expressed his disgust.

"Aw, save it," he said, "and buy yourself some nerve food."

The crowd laughed, the fat man blushed, and the boy went whistling down the street. He didn't know that he had been a hero, and the fat man felt himself a coward.—[New York Mail and Express.

Being and Knowing.

AN EMINENT justice who was trying a right-of-way case had before him a witness, and old farmer, who was proceeding to tell the jury that he "had knowed the path for sixty years, and my feyther towld I as he heard my grandfeather say—"

"Stop!" cried the judge. "We can't have any hearsay evidence here."

"Ngi!" exclaimed Farmer Giles. "Then how dost know who thy feyther was, 'cept by hearsay?"

After the laughter had subsided the judge said: "In courts of law we can only be guided by what you have seen with your own eyes, and nothing more or less."

"Oh, that be blowed for a tale!" replied the farmer. "I ha' got a bile on the back of my neck, and I never seed 'un, but I be prepared to swear he's there, dang tal!"

This second triumph on the part of the witness set in

a torrent of hearsay evidence about the footpath, which obtained weight with the jury, albeit the judge told them it was not testimony of any value, and the farmer's party won.—[Boston Courier.

How He Passed It.

PAT: I say, Mike, I have a three-penny piece with a hole in it which I cannot get rid of at all—at all. What shall I do with it, begorra?

Mike: Sure, Pat, you must do the same as I did onest—an excellent pan was mine, indade.

"And phwat was it, at all, Mike?"

"Oh, it was fine, Pat, I tell you. That three-penny piece had bothered me o long toime, entoirole. Nobody would have it; so at last I melted down a saxpence and filled up the hole. Begorra, it went the very next day, my bhoys."—[London Spare Moments.

Like a Lady.

A LITTLE girl from the East End slum was invited with others to a charity dinner given at a great house in the West End of London. In the course of the meal the little maiden startled her hostess by propounding the query:

"Does your husband drink?"

"Why, no," replied the astonished lady of the house. After a moment's pause the miniature querist proceeded with the equally bewildering questions:

"How much coal do you burn? What is your husband's salary? Has he any bad habits?"

By this time the presiding genius of the table felt called upon to ask her humble guest what made her ask such strange questions.

"Well," was the innocent reply, "mother told me to behave like a lady, and when ladies call at our house they always ask mother those questions."—[London Spare Moments.

One Passenger Too Many.

A GOOD story is going the rounds of the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railway company concerning the wonderful presence of mind displayed recently by a new conductor on one of the company's trolley cars. This particular car was bowling up Fifth avenue recently when it was hailed and boarded by a company inspector.

The official hurriedly counted the passengers in the car and found that there were nine. Then he cast his eye up to the register, which in these cars is fastened to the woodwork above the door, and found that there had been only eight fares rung up. He disclosed his identity to the new conductor and called attention to the discrepancy.

Slowly and painfully the new hand counted over his passengers and then scanned his register.

"Begorra, an' you're roight sir," he said, and promptly stopped the car.

"Say," he demanded, addressing the passengers in an authoritative manner, "Wan o' youse fellows'll have to git off the car-r."—[Kansas City Journal.

As She is Spoke in Milwaukee.

OF COURSE it is only natural that foreigners should have difficulty in mastering the peculiarities of the English language. And considering the fact that so large a percentage of the population of this city is of foreign birth, Milwaukeeans in particular should not show surprise or consternation if occasionally they hear an expression or sentence the grammar of which does not exactly correspond with the theories of Swinton, or the pronunciation with that of the latest Bostonian finish. But it must be admitted that occasionally something is heard which is, to say the least, startling.

The other day a clerk in one of the local insurance offices went out on Ninth avenue, in the Polish district, to deliver an insurance policy. On arriving at his destination he was disappointed in receiving no response to his frequent knocking at the front and back doors. Yet the windows were wide open, and he thought somebody must be at home. Seeing a little boy standing in the front yard next door he accosted him with:

"Say, boy, do you know if the lady is at home here?"

"Ach, dey ain't got no woman dere; she vent deed on 'em," was the response.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

He Was Accommodated.

HE WAS a dudish little man, but he had a loud voice, and evidently wanted everyone to know what he said. He and a companion, who, be it said to his credit, seemed ashamed of the company he was in, stood in the hotel rotunda last Saturday night. The little fellow was talking about Ireland, and he said many hard things about the country and the people. A great big man stood near by listening to the little fellow's vapors. He merely smiled until the little fellow said in a very loud tone: "Show me an Irishman and I'll show you a coward."

Then the big fellow slipped up and, touching the little fellow on the shoulder, said in a heavy, bass voice: "What's that you said?"

"I said show me an Irishman, and I'll show you a coward," said the little fellow, whose knees were shaking under him.

"Well, I'm an Irishman," said the big fellow.

"You are an Irishman? Well," and a smile of joy flitted over the little fellow's countenance as he saw a hole through which he could crawl, "I'm a coward."—[London Tit-Bits.

Indian Gratitude.

A NUMBER of literary men at a New York hotel were lately discussing the Indian character, several asserting that all red-skins "were unconscious of the sense of gratitude," when Col. Prentiss Ingraham said:

"I doubt if Lieut. E. L. Keyes, or the late Lieut. Alfred Bache, both formerly of the Fifth Cavalry, will agree with you, who make this sweeping charge. At one time in the Indian Territory, prior to its settlement by

the whites, Keyes happened to save a squaw from a wet death. Two young warriors of her tribe were beating her and dragging her to the river to drown, because each claimed the squaw had promised to marry him. Keyes interfered, brought them before Little Raven, who reprimanded the bucks and protected the squaw. Two years later, way up in the Bad Lands of Dakota, the same squaw risked her life to warn Keyes and his little command against ambush into which they were marching.

"When the San Carlos Indians jumped a supply train, Bache was sent in pursuit of the attacking party. After a running fight he captured several prisoners. Among the number was Tun-e-lah, a very pretty Apache squaw. The captives were marched back on foot. When the party reached the banks of the San Pedro, the river was so high that it was dangerous to ford it. The White Mountain Apache scouts Bache had with him ordered the prisoners to jump into the river and swim across. Tun-e-lah hesitated, and received a blow from a scout's quirt. Quick as a flash Bache landed a blow on the scout's jaw, and, extending his hand to the squaw, he drew her up on his horse, and in this manner they crossed.

"Six months later, Lieut. Bache lay seriously ill at Fort Apache, 200 miles distant from the San Carlos. Without saying a word to anyone Tun-e-lah took a young antelope, leading it by the halter and lariet woven of beads and walked every step of the way to Bache's quarters, where she presented him with the animal, saying it was 'good medicine' and would make him well.

"Now in my opinion," said the colonel, "if these squaws were ignorant of gratitude they certainly possessed knowledge of reciprocity."—Detroit Free Press.

Death Followed Quickly.

FOXALL is a reckless young man. He stopped a friend in the street, and, in a rash moment, said:

"Look here, Wiseman! There was an argument among us yesterday as to the way the word 'restaurant' should be pronounced. Some of the fellows held that 'rest-a-rong' was correct, while others were ready to bet their fortunes that 'rest-a-ront' was the proper pronunciation. Which do you say is right?"

"H'm! Well—er—those who pronounce it 'rest-a-rong' are right, and—ere—the rest are wrong," said Wiseman, who inquest is fixed for today.—[London Answers.

A Navy Department Joke.

ASK M. Walsh," is the stock saying at the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department when anything is missing or hard to find; and as is usual with stock sayings, there is a story behind it. One day the bureau sent a telegram to the commandant of a certain navy yard, instructing him about an important matter, and ordering him to acknowledge receipt of the instructions by wire. There was no answer, but several days after the acknowledgement was received—by mail. Admiral Crowninshield, the chief of the bureau, was indignant, and a hot message was sent to the commandant, demanding to know why he had not obeyed the order of the department on such an important matter. Back came a pretty tart reply announcing that a telegram had been sent promptly on receipt of the instruction.

The bureau instituted a search, and finally found that a telegram had been sent through the Western Union to Acting Secretary Hackett and receipted for by "M. Walsh." No such man was known, and no one could be found who knew him. Finally Mr. Hackett was appealed to.

"Why, yes," said he, "that's my coachman."

Thereupon Mr. Hackett was adjured to call up his coachman on the telephone and solve the mystery. He rang up his house and directed that "Mike" be summoned to the phone.

"Mike," said he, "have you any telegrams for me?"

"No, sir," was the answer. "Hould on—faith, mebbe I have. Wait till I search me coat."

Mr. Hackett held the phone and presently Mike's voice said: "Hello! Is that you, sir? Yes, I found a tellygram. It came for ye three weeks ago."

It was the commandant's telegram.

Now "M. Walsh" is the department synonym for disappearance or mystery.—[New York Times.

The Porter's Charitable View.

ONE by one the travelers entered the sleeping car bound for the exposition.

"Porter," said a fat man.

"Yes, sah."

"Put me off at Buffalo."

The porter showed two rows of ivories in an affected grin.

"Dat's purty good, sah," he said.

An "octopustic" looking man came in and looked at the porter with evidences of a smile twitching around the corners of his mouth.

"Porter," he said.

"Yes, sah."

"Put me off at Buffalo."

Then came a woman—a brazen woman—who sprung the same old gag, followed by the two traveling men, who drew cuts at the further end of the car to set who would have the honor of indulging in the witticism. And through it all the porter smiled. Finally, he came over to my berth and sat down.

"Dey's some mighty humorous people in dis world, sah," he said.

"Very," I answered, as a tall man, faultlessly attired, came in with his head high in the air and passed us without a word.

The porter looked surprised.

"Say, boss," he said, following the tall man with his eyes, "do you s'pose it am possible dat boy never heard of de 'put-me-off' gag?"

"It's possible," I answered, "but not probable."

The porter lapsed into silence, and thought for a moment, and then his face brightened.

"Say, boss," he suddenly exclaimed, "I've got it. I'll bet \$10 dat man's a Southanah, an' won't speak to a niggah!"—[Indianapolis Sun.













leave Santa Barbara Monday on Merry's yacht for a camping trip to Santa Cruz Island. L. T. Webb and "Andy" J. Bell have charge of the excursion.

## Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

Built by Lunatics.

**TO FIND** a land where lunatics are successful artists, tillers of the soil and builders of railways, one needs to travel no farther than to Willard, in Sussex county. In the Willard State Hospital for the Insane the inmates make their own clothing and shoes, manufacture brooms and tinware and perform much of the ordinary labor of the institution. They work the farm of 1200 acres which is connected with the institution, and raise all the food necessary for the hundreds of patients there, besides putting up enough canned fruit to supply all the other State insane asylums. But the greatest work performed by the patients at Willard was the building of the railroad which connects it with the Lehigh Valley road, six miles distant. Nearly all the actual work in the building of this railway was done by the lunatics and done well. This idea of giving to the inmates of the institution steady work, and as much of it as possible out of doors, has had a beneficial effect upon them.

In the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane the inmates do some creditable work in modeling clay, producing pottery and busts of really good workmanship and artistic design. In Great Britain and some other European countries a system of reasonable work for the inmates of insane asylums has been introduced with excellent results. The first institution for the treatment of insanity as a disease was established in this country through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin in 1751. England had no such institution until 41 years later, and France followed forty-three years later. Great changes have been made in the treatment of the insane in the last fifty years. Half a century ago 40 per cent. of the patients were under physical treatment. Now it is said that there are only about 1 per cent so restrained.—[New York Herald.]

Beads in Her Ears Since Babyhood.

**DR. WALLACE WHITE** of Union Hill, N. J., has just made two peculiar discoveries in the cases of two patients. One is Louisa Mestron, 28 years old, who lives on Hudson avenue. One day last week she fell down stairs and injured herself about the head. Since then she has had severe pains in her ears. An examination by Dr. White with X-rays revealed the presence of two beads, one in each ear. The doctor will perform an operation and extract them.

Miss Mestron's mother says when her daughter was 3 years old she broke a chain of beads she had been wearing. She thinks the child must have stuffed some of the beads into her ears at that time. The shock caused by her fall last week probably dislodged them from the positions they had been in and caused the pain the young woman experienced.

The other patient of the doctor whose case is peculiar is Mrs. Bertha Stoltz of Woodcliffe, N. J. Seven years ago Mrs. Stoltz accidentally ran a needle into her finger. It broke and part of it remained in. It troubled her for a time, and then the pain ceased and she forgot all about it. Recently a swelling came on the right side of her neck. She consulted Dr. White. He, by the use of the X-ray discovered a part of a needle in the neck, and last night he extracted it. The part of the needle that had broken off in the finger seven years ago had evidently worked its way up through the arm and entered the neck.—[New York Dispatch Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Woman of Seventy Climbs a Tree.

**ILLINOIS** has many active women who have passed the limit of three score years and ten, but none of them surpassed the feat of Mrs. Richard Furley of Carthage, Mo. This lady, who is nearly 70 and who has done a deal of work in her long life, besides bearing her share of the cares that fall to most mortals, astonished her friends, but not herself, by climbing a tree fifty feet high, cutting off a limb on which bees had swarmed and descending in safety to the ground, where she lived the bees. She went up the tree much as an active boy would do it, proving that sixty years ago there were girls in Maryland who were not too delicate to learn boy tricks, including tree climbing.—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

A Queer Donation Party.

**ONE** of the oddest presents ever made to a minister was given to the Rev. J. S. Ellsworth of the Clifton, N. J., Reformed Church, recently. It consisted of a chickenhouse, as well as the chickens to put in it. The oddest feature of all was that the good clergyman was unaware of his friends' intentions until the chickenhouse was found in his back yard.

The presentation was made by the members of the Young Men's Society, who carted the chickenhouse to the minister's home and placed it safely on the ground. Then each one secured a chicken and decorated it with ribbons. When a ring at the doorbell announced visitors, Mr. Ellsworth was greatly surprised to find that several dozen good, healthy chickens, gay in their varied decorations, awaited him.—[Newark News.]

A Wonderful Clock.

**IGNOBUITY**, application, patience and money are the four elements that have, in combination, produced a gigantic clock of a wonderful kind out in Chicago. The maker, or builder, of it is named Bohacek, and the work has occupied all his spare time for the past nineteen years.

It has four dials, arranged diamond fashion, with reference to each other. The lowest one is eight feet

in diameter, with a twelve-inch red glass globe in the center, representing the sun. At the rim of the dial is a map globe of the earth, and a ball for the moon. The earth circles around the sun once in 365 days, and turns on its own axis once in twenty-four hours, while the moon makes its revolution once a month. There is also a band twelve inches in width around the dial, representing the zodiac, with the twelve signs shown on it.

The left-hand dial has the hours numbered from 1 to 24. The right-hand dial has three circles of figures, showing the day of the week, the day of the month and the month of the year. The dial at the top is that of an ordinary clock.

In the space between the four dials is a window, where, every minute, a wooden statue appears. These figures represent the different Presidents of the United States, Columbus, Uncle Sam, Columbia, the Liberty Bell, the Eagle and Admiral Dewey. Each figure marches as if to pass the window, but suddenly turns and looks out.

The inventor intends to add a giant music box that will play twelve patriotic airs, one every two hours. The clock is operated by five sixty-pound weights. It has cost the builder, not only his spare time for nineteen years, but \$4000 in money. What he purposes doing with it has not yet been made known.—[Philadelphia Record.]

Monkey's Sagacity not Rewarded.

**SOME** remarkable stories of the sagacity and intelligence of monkeys are frequently told in the brokers' offices and other places of resort of the old sailors who have voyaged to southern waters.

"It was in the year 1852, when I was cabin boy on the English brig *Glennmore*," said one the other day. "The captain had a pet monkey, which he had obtained from some island off the coast of Japan. The little beast was a remarkably intelligent animal and the evidences of his fertile brain were many."

"One day while cruising off the north coast of Australia our first mate was taking our reckoning of latitude and longitude. He had the sextant upon the top of the aft cabin. The monkey, after carefully observing every move for a while, seized the instrument and ran up aloft with it. Perched in the rigging, he amused himself by imitating the actions of the mate."

"As no reckoning had been taken for several days we did not know just where we were, and as the shoals in the surrounding waters were very dangerous the loss of the sextant would be a heavy one. Both the captain and the mate knew that to go up after the beast would be to cause him to throw the sextant either upon the deck or into the water, so it was decided to wait his leisure. After several minutes of 'monkeying' with the instrument he seemed to tire of the sport and came leisurely down and placed the sextant upon the cabin top in the same position from which he had taken it. Every one on board breathed freely again, but as the monkey looked up to receive the expected approbation of his master he met a great disappointment.—[Baltimore Sun.]

Cyclone's Odd Freak.

**THE** death of Mrs. Jane Woods at Frankfort recalls a remarkable freak perpetrated by a cyclone in 1879. Mrs. Woods was sick and in her bed when the cyclone came along. It tore the house to pieces and carried the splinters away, but left the woman resting comfortably on the mattress on which she had been lying. The bedstead was taken from under her and no vestige of it was ever found, but the sick woman came out of the wreck without being injured in the least.—[Kansas City Journal.]

Human Slot Machine for a Husband.

**THE** accidental dropping by Miss Hattie Sturgis of a dime down the back of George Holden in a theater resulted in their marriage yesterday.

Seated in a theater one night last winter, Holden felt something cold slide down his back. At the same time he heard a little shriek of dismay from two girls in the row behind him. Holden learned from the conversation of the young women that the "something cold" was a dime owned by one of the girls, and that, as they had no other money, they would be compelled to walk home, two miles from the theater.

With but a nickle in his pocket, Holden offered his services as an escort, which were accepted. In parting he said:

"The reason that I made you both walk so far is this: While I have 15 cents on my person, I have only 5 cents in my pocket. The dime that you lost dropped down my back. Within the past three minutes I have succeeded in locating it midway between the heel and toe of my left stocking."

Miss Hattie Sturgis, who had dropped the dime, was won by his frankness. She encouraged his courtship, and they were married yesterday.—[Scranton (Pa.) Dispatch Philadelphia North American.]

New-woman Hen.

**THE** "new-woman" movement has reached the ornithological kingdom. York has a hen which crows and which, in appearance and actions, so closely resembles a rooster that, but for the fact that it lays eggs, it would be mistaken for the male bird.

This remarkable hen is the property of John Trumbo, a chicken fancier. It is a handsome white leghorn, with the bright drooping comb, the wealth of pen feathers, the long, sharp spurs and the sweeping arched tail of a

cock of the species. It crows lustily at the break of day, bearing itself with the proud demeanor of a lord of the barnyard, and yet laying an egg every day. Trumbo has named his queer hen "Dick."

Breeders of fowls who have seen "Dick" are much puzzled. One naturalist, who is an instructor in a Maryland institution of learning, offered Mr. Trumbo \$100 cash for the hen, but the owner refused to sell.—[York (Pa.) Dispatch Philadelphia North American.]

Hatched in an Egg Case.

**IN** THE Brady-Meriden Creamery Company's store at Grand avenue are eight little motherless chickens. Furthermore, they never had a mother, hen or incubator. The recent warm weather is responsible for their coming into the world and they are just as happy as if they were not orphans.

On last Tuesday the Brady-Meriden Company received from a town in Kansas several cases of "fresh country eggs." The eggs were placed in stock with others of their kind. Nothing was thought of this particular shipment until next day, when an employe happened to be passing that way. He stopped suddenly, for he heard coming from somewhere among the egg cases "peep, peep, peep." He investigated by prying off several lids. Finally in one of the cases half way down he discovered the source of the noise. Eight eggs had hatched and the little chicks had pierced the shells until their yellow, fuzzy heads protruded. Gentle hands lifted them out, and that day they had their first meal of cornmeal and water on the commission-house floor.—[Kansas City Star.]

Seven Thousand for a Camera.

**SEVERAL** magazine articles have been devoted of late to details of the most wonderful camera in the world. Of course, this camera is to be found on American soil, and its claim to be regarded as the most wonderful camera in the world is based upon its enormous size.

But (writes a correspondent) I have just seen one part of a camera which will easily wrest away the palm from the American instrument. Not in size, I admit, for this camera is merely of the ordinary quarter-plate dimensions. It is in the material and its consequent cost that this camera is destined to establish a record. For all the metal work of the camera is of solid eighteen-carat gold, each particular screw being of that precious metal and stamped with the official hall-mark. This is the first time screws have had that honor conferred upon them. The case for the camera is of pure white morocco leather, lined with plush, and finished off with massive gold mountings and lock. When the camera is finished a few days hence it will represent a little bill of some \$7500.

It is to be hoped that the Sultan of Morocco, for whom it is intended, will produce some pictures commensurate with its cost.—[Westminster Budget.]

Built His Own Auto.

**IN** A LITTLE shed behind his home in Plainfield, N. J., Andrew Thompson, a boy of nineteen years, has labored for a year in the construction of an electric automobile. It is finished now. Every part, even to the twenty-eight inch wheels, he made and put together.

The young man works at night as a Western Union telegraph operator in Elizabeth. His machine has squeezed \$900 out of his salary, but he thinks it is worth it.

He forged all of the steel and iron parts, turned pipes and joints, and did all of the lathe work, besides setting the spokes of the wheels. The running gear of the machine is different from that of the ordinary auto. It has solid axles. The motor is bolted to the rear axles and geared direct to the hubs of the rear wheels. This arrangement the maker finds to be stronger than tubing axles.

The machine weighs 600 pounds, and has the carrying capacity of wagons of twice the weight. A strong ball-bearing steering arrangement is provided. The machine has electric foot brakes, headlight and gong. To charge the wagon an attachment is inserted and thrown on a switch. When the battery is fully charged the current is shut off automatically. The outfit is highly polished and varnished and looks "smart" to the last detail.—[New York Journal.]

Relics of the Slingshot Age.

**SOME** very curious articles were recently unearthed at Frankweiler, in Germany, among them being a large stone ax or hatchet, 20 centimeters in length, and several small, round stones of ordinary weight and yellowish white color. The spot where they were discovered is a little northwest of Landau and is notable for the fact that during previous years several other objects, all of which evidently dated back to the neolithic period, have been found there.

According to Prof. Heeger, director of the Museum at Landau, these small round stones are on an average seven centimeters in length and have a maximum circumference of a little more than four centimeters. From one end to the other runs a sort of groove, and for this reason Prof. Heeger, Dr. Wilsner and other archeologists, who have examined the stones claim that they were evidently used at one time as weapons to be discharged from slings. It is pointed out that they are especially constructed to rest on the leathern portion of a sling.

The stone ax which was found was used, says Prof. Heeger, when it became necessary to fight at close quarters, and these stones were evidently fired from slings when the enemy retreated and it became desirable to hamper them in their flight or to injure them at a distance.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]







# CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

Compiled for The Times.

## The Clergy and the Doctors.

A WRITER in the Philadelphia Medical Journal discusses the disposition that is shown by some religious people to trench upon the art of healing, as evidenced among the Christian Scientists and others. He says:

"The absolute inability of some religious writers to appreciate the real force and trend of the modern science of pathology is curiously shown in their methods of criticizing so-called Christian Science. They naturally fear this new cult for its effects on existing religious systems rather than for its menace to the public health and the public intelligence. In a recent contribution to the Churchman, a prominent Anglican divine discusses the relation of the early church to the treatment of disease. He thinks he finds evidence that the clergy in those remote times exercised the functions of the physician, but he adduces no adequate proof whatever in support of this claim, for it is not the function of the physician to cure by miracles and wonder-working. Locky (History of European Morals, Vol. I.) has shown that the early church relied upon thaumaturgy, just as Christian Science is doing, whereas legitimate medicine does nothing of the sort. The Churchman, commenting on this paper, makes the astonishing statement that 'many a clergyman is already a consulting physician.' It seems to think that the two offices—that of the priest and that of the physician—should be combined in one and the same person. All this is evidently suggested by the progress of Christian Science, but the point of the whole matter is curiously missed.

"Those writers should at least understand that the whole therapeutic power of any religious system lies simply in the domain of mental impression or suggestive therapeutics; that this power is not, and never has been, confined to any one religion or sect, but has been exerted by all of them in every period of history and in every region of the globe in which they have prevailed; that this suggestive therapeutics is potent for good in only a limited domain of medical practice; and, finally, that suggestive therapeutics can just as well, if not better and more rationally, be used by extra-theological methods. The Hindus and the Chinese, as well as the ancient Greeks and Romans, have not been unfamiliar with the therapeutic value of religious emotion. This is shown by Regnier in his work on hypnotism in the ancient religions (Hypnotism et Croyanances Anciennes, Paris, 1891.) and by Nevius in his book on demon possessions in China (Demon Possession and Allied Themes, 1896.)

"To see in all this any evidence that the enormous fabric of modern medical science will be, or even can be, entrusted to the hands of the clergy (as seems to be the idea of a writer in the Literary Digest) is an evidence of a critical insight that would have done credit to a medieval monk."

On the other hand, a movement known as the National Health League has been formed, which has for its object the establishment of a system of health colleges, under which system the clergy would be called upon to take care of the physical as well as the spiritual well-being of their flocks. A circular received from this association, which has its headquarters in New York, reads as follows:

"The promoters of the National Health League claim (1) that animals in their free state enjoy absolutely perfect health without giving health a thought; and (2) that a human being, in perfect health, can hardly be found in civilized countries notwithstanding vast armies of regularly graduated physicians.

"(3) This anomaly seems accountable only on the supposition that the branches taught in medical colleges are inadequate to preserve health, whereas, (4) it is very easy to restore and preserve health if the principles of the Nature Cure be applied. (5) As the prevention of disease is hardly touched upon in medical colleges, and as preservation of health appears in direct conflict with the physicians' financial interests, it would seem as if, under existing conditions the extension of disease were rather to the physicians' advantage.

"(6) To remove this unfortunate ground for suspicion, physicians have created a prestige in their favor by securing special class legislation which practically secures them a monopoly on the art of healing, and by appointing public officers with fixed salaries for the alleged purpose of guarding over public health. The same end, however, can be attained more rationally and quickly by (7) the clergy taking care of the physical as well as the spiritual well-being of their flock.

"(8) The projectors of the National Health League intend to establish health colleges, where the main stress of study shall be laid on the maintenance of health. They desire to establish a sufficient number of free scholarships to enable poor theological students to obtain this knowledge regarding health free of charge.

"(9) The hygienic care of the pastor for his congregation seems to be most natural, as the welfare of the soul and body are interdependent and as the founders of all great religions recognized this dual service of the priesthood.

"(10) By thus combining the two vocations—that of the clergy and physician—a better remuneration would be willingly tendered to many a clergyman now struggling under an insufficient salary.

"(11) The promoters claim that a one-year's course of study at the proposed health colleges would be sufficient to enable one to successfully treat most of the minor ailments, while the more severe cases might be attended to at sanitariums, or by the higher clergy who have taken a longer course of study.

"(12) A part of the basement of churches could be

equipped for treatment, in accordance with the natural-cure methods. The clergyman could make the diagnosis, prescribe treatment, and assign the case to an attendant for treatment."

## Rectified Milk.

THERE has been much discussion of late in regard to the purity or otherwise of the milk supply. It is, indeed, a most important subject, affecting as it does the health of so large a proportion of the community, and especially of young children, whose systems are often unable to withstand poisonous substances that a grown person may partake of with immunity.

In this communication it is interesting to note that, according to an exchange, Prof. James Snow of Penn Yan, N. Y., aided by Z. C. Keeney of Chicago, has discovered and perfected a process for making cow's milk absolutely pure, free from tuberculosis and so perfect in condition when delivered to the consumer that it is richer and healthier than when taken first from the bovine. This is the claim made, and practical tests are to be made at an early date at Springfield, Wis., where a rectifying plant is to be erected and milk destined for Chicago treated before being delivered to the city consumers.

Following, on this subject, is taken from the Irrigation Age:

"Prof. Snow is the discoverer of the process by which unfermented grape juice is produced, and Mr. Keeney has devised with him the mechanisms for the purification or rectifying of milk. Springfield, Wis., has been selected for the first test house location because of its being the center of a great milk-shipping district.

"Dr. Adolph Gehrmann has analyzed a sample of rectified milk and made this report upon it:

"The microscopical examination of the sample of milk No. 7029 has shown the presence of micrococci, bacilli and sarcinae and an absence of bacillus tuberculosis."

"Thomas Tobey of the Santa Fé road's eating-house and dining-car system was also given a sample for practical test. He reported:

"While manager of the Creamery Rest I handled rectified milk successfully. I gave it a nine-days' test in an ice box and at the end of that time found it as sweet as the first day it was received from the dairy. The test was under most unfavorable circumstances, there being two severe thunderstorms during the nine days."

"Prof. Snow began working on the rectifying process in 1894, and about 1898 became satisfied that a new and perfect way of purifying milk had been discovered. Practical tests of his discovery were made here, the machinery needed was constructed here, and H. T. West, who has the promotion of the company which is to treat the milk hereafter, began his work. In treating cow's milk fresh from the animal, the rectifying process does not condense it, does not take anything from it but disease germs, and adds nothing to it but greater health-preserving properties. This Prof. Snow unqualifiedly claims. He says:

"I have worked on the theory that all milk first taken from the average cow is impure, necessarily must be so, and that these impurities could be removed."

"He claims no more for rectified milk than that when served to the consumer it is of the same grade and quality as though it came from an absolutely healthy cow of the finest breeding, fed with the purest food and kept under extraordinarily good conditions.

"The average dairy cow is not so kept, and all milk coming from it needs treatment, in the opinion of Prof. Snow. The most to be feared from cow's milk is tuberculosis and the disease germs which come from unclean stables, unclean farm hands, impure drinking water and impure foods. After being taken from the cow the milk is handled in a sloppy manner, hauled in dirty wagons to dirty stations, and brought to the city in dirty cans. Milk so handled cannot be treated with antiseptics, because forbidden by the law, and antiseptics are dangerous to the health. Prof. Snow is strenuously against their use in any manner. He also opposes the process of 'preserving milk,' in which embalming fluids are used. His aim is to take out of milk, by a simple and natural process, all germs that will cause typhoid fever, diphtheria, dysentery and the other sicknesses so often traced to impure lactical fluid.

"His process of 'rectifying' is a secret. But the milk is first put through a treatment with heat and then a treatment with acid. Then the milk is cleansed, so that all impurities are taken from it and it is ready for the market. No large plant is required for the work. The milk is not sterilized, because that destroys its value for butter making. It is delivered to the market fit for any purpose. It can be whipped into any form of ice cream, and will not sour from electrical disturbances nor thunderstorms, will not churn into fatty globules when on the cars and in motion, and is disease free. The mechanisms invented by Mr. Keeney will rectify and make ready for the market from 100 to 1200 gallons of the milk in from thirty-five to fifty minutes. A plant costing \$15,000 to erect will handle 25,000 pounds, or 300 eight-gallon cans of milk per day. Chicago's daily receipts of milk are about 25,000 eight-gallon cans.

"A can of the rectified milk was shipped 200 miles by rail, moved from one depot to another and passed through a thunderstorm in hot weather. At the end of three days it was still fresh and sweet. The cream from rectified milk can be used with all of the higher grade of flavors in making ice cream, such as the vanilla bean and the like. Rectified cream is odorless. Diseased butter cannot be made from rectified milk, nor diseased cheese. Mr. Keeney says of it:

"No extraordinary claims are made for the milk except that when it leaves our process, which is simple, it does not contain a single germ injurious to the human body. For commercial purposes it gives a cream hitherto unknown to manufacturers. It nullifies the bad stable, bad cow food, bad handling. It makes it possible to give weak and ailing children pure milk at all times. It puts on the table sweet, wholesome and fresh milk from which no strength-giving property has been taken. That is all there is to rectified milk and all we claim for it. The discovery is one of the most important of the age and we purpose to give Chicago the first benefit of it."

Prof. Snow is a chemist of high standing, and his success with unfermented grape juice indicates what he must have discovered in the direction of milk. We hope to begin operations at Springfield at a very early date, and to eventually purify all the milk brought into Chicago."

## Raw Food.

ONE of the latest hygienic fads is raw food. Of course, it is no new thing, but simply a reversion to primitive days, before man learned how to make fires. A writer in Physical Culture gives the following experience with this system of diet. It is not likely to become widely popular.

"My interest in the raw food theory was first awakened by a book, translated from the French, which I read some fifteen or eighteen years ago. I tried the diet for a day or two at that time, but, of course, it was not satisfactory; when the experiment is limited to such a short time it could hardly be otherwise.

"Several years ago I lived on raw food entirely for several months with the exception of bread and health crackers. This diet did not prove to be beneficial.

"In the beginning of my raw food experiment on this occasion I fasted two days. For two or three days the food did not appear so appetizing as cooked food, but it gradually increased in palatability and, in a short time, was enjoyed as much as cooked food.

"I usually ate two meals per day, one in the morning about 11 and one at above 5 in the evening. The average meal was begun with whole grains of wheat and the kernels of some nuts, such as the pecans, brazils, almonds and the like. When the wheat and these nut kernels are masticated together they make a very palatable food in every instance. Occasionally, instead of eating wheat and nuts I would substitute rolled oats for the wheat. I found that a salad composed of lettuce, radishes, tomatoes and raw potatoes, or vegetables of that nature—mixing together, using a dressing composed of one-third lemon juice and two-thirds olive oil, with salt to taste—was a very palatable dish and could be relished at all times.

"Usually for dessert I would eat dates, figs or any sweet fruit which might be relished. All dried fruit, if soaked in water overnight, is usually very appetizing and tastes very similar to that put through the cooking process.

"Now as to the effects of this diet upon my strength and health, must say that in every way it was beneficial. I lost probably three or four pounds in weight, but my strength increased, my general nervous tone seemed to be improved. There was less tendency to irritability, and I believe firmly that I felt better and stronger in every way on the raw diet than upon a cooked diet. Of course, the principal difficulty in adopting a raw diet is the lack of the social features connected with eating. If one can secure congenial companionship at a raw food meal there should not be the slightest objection to it. The food will not only be found as appetizing, but I firmly believe it will be found more appetizing, as I can say that I never enjoyed cooked food any more, if as much, as I did many of the raw food meals I ate during this experiment. The almost immediately beneficial effects of this diet upon the digestive organs are usually noted. Where there is a tendency to constipation and troubles of the alimentary canal, this kind of food will almost immediately prove beneficial."

## Premiums for Physicians.

A MONTHLY medical publication, called Modern Medical Science, publishes a page advertisement of a St. Louis Chemical Company, offering "free to doctors" diamond and pearl scarf pins, to be given to the profession for clinical reports upon a certain patent remedy sold by this company. It is stated that awards are made on the third of each month, and that the announcement of awards of the scarf pins will appear in a St. Louis medical publication, giving the names and addresses of the doctors receiving them. There is also published in the advertisement an engraving of half a dozen of these pins, after the style of the "costly premiums" advertised in the cheap John publications which the Postmaster-General recently shut out of the second-class mailing list.

How can physicians who lend themselves to such small and unworthy business expect to retain the confidence or esteem of the public? It is a curious anomaly that physicians who are not allowed to advertise their profession in a reputable journal are willing to thus commit themselves by indorsing a patent medicine in return for a piece of cheap jewelry, for we take it for granted that there are some physicians who do this, or a firm would not feel warranted in going to the expense of such advertising.

## Insurance Companies and Christian Scientists.

IT WAS recently announced that the fraternal beneficial organization known as the Knights of Honor had ruled that persons believing in the doctrines of the so-called Christian Scientists were not henceforth to be received into brotherhood. It is now stated that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York refuses to issue policies upon the lives of Christian Scientists for insurance purposes. They are classed with drunkards, and with those who follow hazardous occupations.

## SIMPLE, BUT EFFECTIVE.

Was there ever a simpler and less expensive toilet preparation than Puritas distilled water? And yet the leading toilet parlors of Los Angeles are indorsing and using it for shampooing, facial massage, etc.

Here is what Mrs. Weaver Jackson has to say about Puritas water for the skin and hair, pretty good evidence of its value for such purposes, isn't it? "For more than two years we have used Puritas distilled water in our shampooing, facial and manicuring departments. We find that it imparts a gloss and softness to the hair and frees the scalp of dandruff; leaves the face and hands soft and imparts a healthy glow to the skin."

For Puritas 'phone Private Exchange 6.—[Adv.]





## Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

### SUMMER'S SWEET SIMPLICITY.

COSTUMES APPEAR REFRESHINGLY RURAL, BUT THEY COST A MINT OF MONEY.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Sweet simplicity is just now the rule for cotton morning gowns, abroad and at home, and some of the little confections which smart dressmakers are showing have a dairymaid air that is most alluring.

The stamp of the frock comes chiefly through the way in which it is worn, and of course suitable accessories are required to create the ensemble of undeniable elegance necessary for the woman of fashion. Nevertheless:

rear? "Married backs" one clever girl calls these frumpy, blousy, carelessly adjusted clothes, and though it may be cruel to connect wedded bliss with untidiness, it is nevertheless a fact that the wedding ring often accompanies them. And, wherefor? Are there no little sons to dress for, no small daughters to be instructed in the importance of details? It almost looks as if what the world says of us is true—a husband once captured, nothing else counts. Pile on ye, careless matrons! Dress in a power not to be despised, and if you only knew how hubby looks at other well-dressed backs you would perk up a bit.

Maud Muller or garden hats accompany many of the elaborate gowns seen at the races. The hat shape is generally of white mohair, introducing often a thread of black or some delicate color, the trimmings of gauze and

novel skirt decoration and form half of the bodice, which handsome yoke finishes in Gothic points, made with a stitched band of plain white. A white rose that is black velvet is worn in the hair; and the whole, as it is a charming conceit for afternoon tea.

MARY DEWEY

### GIRL STUDENTS' HARD LIFE

STUDY OF ART OR MUSIC ON SMALL ALLOWANCES BUT LARGE DETERMINATIONS.

[Boston Evening Transcript:] There are many classes of people gathered together in the great cities of America, but of them, none is more picturesque and interesting than women students—not the girls who are attending the institutions where there are dormitories, but the young women who come to the cities to work independently and to live independently. In studying the first thing that impresses one is the fact that they are poor. I have not yet to find one who has more than she actually needs, while many do not have the necessities of life. It is astonishing how many parents send their daughters away to study, dress and live well on an allowance that would be considered small to give a college man for spending money. There are girls in Boston, for instance, that are absolutely poor, yet they belong to excellent families and are accustomed to comfortable homes. They come with small allowances and their first step is to get the best education. What is left of their money they live on, and it is most interesting to see how they do it.

I know one girl who decided to take up art after she was graduated from the high school of her own city. "Well," her mother said, "you know there are so many advantages to be had here, and you know that we cannot give you enough money to go away." But the girl was not satisfied. She did not want to stop studying and simply live quietly at home, doing nothing but drawing and going to the "teas." She was ambitious. So her parents agreed to give her money that would naturally go for gowns and spending money, and let her do what she chose with it. She came to Boston and paid her tuition at one of the art schools and got the artists' materials necessary to begin her work. There was almost nothing left to live on, but the woman was not in the least discouraged. She tramped all over town and finally found an attic room that had no heat, save for the good intentions of the most miserly small fireplace on earth, and that has one dormer window from which nothing can be seen but the house opposite, not even the glimpse of the street. There is no one place in it where it is safe to stand full height and that is right in the center.

It is a room that one would not think of putting a servant into, but my friend and another art student took it. It was deplorably shabby and dirty, but the girls gave it a rousing cleaning and banished the bed, getting two narrow cots, with bright inexpensive covers to use in its place. They have a few soft pillows which make the cots suggest comfort. The "ceiling," by the way, is only an idle dream. They covered the dingy old walls with a few framed pictures and sketches and studies in pencil and color. One of the girls has a brass kettle and some cups, so they right up a tea table and set it in front of the window a bit under one of the eaves, with great effect. On the mantelpiece are a few good books, and the fire, although a farce in most ways, is still cheerful to look at. The girls have to climb four flights of the crookedest, steepest, steepest, darkest stairs in the West End. I have been over miles of old stairs in Boston, but I have never seen the equal of these. I never call upon my artist friends that I do not remember a dear, but mathematical old soul I know who once said, in describing a trip up a mountain, that, "She climb and she climb, she climb, 'til she clum clear to the top!" But the reference these young women have ever made is to the self-sacrifice shown by their friends in going to have a cup of tea with them, is a sign painted in jolly colors under a skull and crossbones and tacked onto the outside of their door. It reads: "Heaven One Flight Up."

Economy is a subject that is pretty thoroughly understood by the students. They know where to get the most for the least money—that is, they do after the first year. But, oh, that first year! The scarcity of which they accept the invitations of grandmothers and Uncle John's stupid old friends "to run out to Dedder and Newton often and just have a plain home dinner" is something appalling. Last year your girls together never asked one another what engagements they had for the coming week, but instead: "What girls, what 'square meals' have you in prospect?" Frequently a girl living this way does not take lunch the week because she is apt to be in one part of the city at noon and somewhere else at 6 o'clock. So she gets a sandwich and a cream puff for luncheon, and if she is too tired to care about anything to eat, she slides out to go out again in the rain, but stay in a room and eat some fruit. And so it goes, until the matter is. Girls have to learn the importance of regular meals and wholesome food. They economize the wrong place. But the second year they are likely to have more to eat, and go the theater less.

I met a girl a year or two ago who went one winter without either umbrella or rubbers. She said she could not afford to have them. This girl had a scholarship at one of the art schools, and she lived on what she could make decorating dinner cards and endpapers and candy boxes for shops. She used to wear her clothes in the bathtub and wear them rough. She got her own breakfast—a cup of cocoa, condensed milk, and a shredded wheat biscuit.

she had no luncheon because she had to leave it, and she happened to be, and to the happened to have. "What in the world of to give your health so little for one day. "Well," was her reply, "at lunch time I think it won't be so bad. I work hard enough. At dinner to think, and at breakfast I think it would be if I were to get to on mistake some morning." Yet a girl at the symphony rehearsal managed to buy copies of money found her in her tiny room buried follow when it was easy to see the common necessities of life, bright and ready to chat about the recent art exhibitions.

It is a mystery why all clever things do not make more. Perhaps a business head and an not belong to the same mortal. like funds, yet they seem to be simply for the sake of making money. They do not appear to care whether or not any one ever Doubtless they would sell you a them, but they would not be until you bought something to a seldom, indeed, that one hears of anything but study, no matter how been in the work. The most talented seven years at the same ship year after year, and living to run a Chinaman, and hoping to up so that she can get to Paris at least twenty art students when they get through studying, has decided. There is a prosperous girl is refreshing.

The medical students and the into the normal schools of domestic gymnastics and the like, are in a gratulated. They have a definite they are either graduated or dropped business ability they succeed, and of sight. The art and music students limit put on their work. They they are fitted to do something.

To be sure, they always study music is never ended. But there does student is also an artist. The more have more of the quality of successful students. One notices that the young pupils at very small rates, and the some chorus choir that pays her Sunday. No one ever heard of a style for seven years. She would usefulness first. There is a young who is a decided success, a "rag," the conclusion "early in the game," he liked art and good clothes and willing to work, but he wanted some worked out his own salvation. school only three weeks, just long a thoroughly disliked. But the people at the school, and doubtless will be at the age of 22 years is making magazines. Yet his pictures are not my friend who has been studying who, like so many other young women and has got into the fatal habit of

There is a strong bond of sympathy girls who are working with a purpose at the meeting of two young women Maine recently, when the hostess glad to know each other, I am sure both studying music in Boston. "I make them friends. It was amusing pare notes. "To think that we both on the same street and have been exclaimed. "What a shame we did the other. "And do tell me, did you dreadful time finding a house where you to have a piano? I have been and I never have found but one outright. She was most gracious, and care what went on in the house since taken up the trombone, which he eight to ten hours a day."

"I hope you took her address," said is worth remembering. The worst tend with was my wall paper. It was simply killed my watercolors, and downtown and got 150 sheets of stinging paper and a lot of thumb tacks, and on almost anyway. And doesn't of beastly old furniture and carpets in a day room-hunting I felt as though I ble top on it."

One of these young women is back went to see her the other day and the middle of the floor with a ham of pieces of wood lying all about her. she said, "come right in and don't haven't suddenly gone to running a only a spinning wheel that I got of hills of New Hampshire this summer. begin another year of study and starve companion. I am sure the wheel and genial friends—that is, if I ever get. Take this chair. That couch really had a lively chat for a few moments. Oh, wouldn't you like to see my new and cold water, gas range, and all the home?" She had taken a cracker to the cover so it opened down, and set it a small storeroom which was next most amusing affair! She had driven of the box, from which hung a of vanilla.



QUARTETTE OF DAINTY SUMMER GOWNS.

the whole effect of one of these pretty print costume—for even the old-time calicos are seen in them, in designs of trellised vines and stiff, quaint roses—is one of rural charm. When a pink and green print is topped by a rough straw hat crowded with old maid roses, cherries or apple boughs, the result is refreshingly countryfied.

The model of the cotton gown is usually as simple as the material. A dainty spotted with blue pois (oblongs) or patterned with delicate green clover leaves or pink apple blossoms, will have the full skirt tucked closely to below the knees, from where it falls full around the feet in a deep lace or footing-edged flounce. The gathered bodice also reveals insets of this airy but durable trimming, set between clusters of fine horizontal tucks, or crossing the material in large diamonds or squares. It is belted taut at the waist with ribbon, which may likewise form the stock, over which falls a turnover collar of the net and dimity.

Sleeves most liked reach only to the elbow, those in the flowered prints being commonly very close affairs and sometimes turning back with deep "washerwoman" ruffs in a plain color. Other sleeves show underpuffs of white mull, and so popular is this daintily feminine detail that undersleeves may now be bought separately in all the shops, as well as the lingerie collars, which are such aids to the home dressmaker bent on having her gown look the right thing.

Narrow and wide frills are seen at the bottom of gored skirts. They are commonly cut on the straight of the material, and put on with a shirred bending, above which may lie five or seven-inch wide tucks.

The smartest wash frocks for afternoon wear are made of mercerized linen in reseda (a pinkish red) mauve, and robin's egg blue. Mercerized linen is one of the season's most successful novelties, and with it are combined rich yellow and white embroideries, fashioned into entire jackets and skirt yokes, or forming insertions and medallions, behind which black velvet or taffeta may be set with rich effect. The material is in itself most beautiful, very soft in texture, with a silky illuiveness in the way the colors deepen and pale with movement.

Some cotton skirts are seen with tunic draperies, but they are happily rare, and it is observed that no matter what the costume, the corset that goes with it is of the straight front variety. This eases the body more than formerly at the waist, producing a very erect bearing and a slight suggestion of more girth than was noticed in the days of gored fronts. However, this is offset by the way the new girdles dip to the fore and lift at the back; a style of belting that would redeem any figure, and which renders a slight, graceful one positively divine. These, too, accord enchantingly with the little bodices that button up the back, which is a pretty but inconvenient kink of many of the new shirt waists.

But speaking of backs and shirt waists, have you noticed how miserably many women wear theirs at the

flowers being put on with low massed effects. With black and white primroses, on a white braid, there may be a fall of narrow black velvet at the back, trailing over the drooping brim to the shoulder line. All of the wide hats drop at the rear, with falls of velvet, leaves, or running vines, and nothing could be more picturesque for a pretty young head. Under the left brim formal face trimmings nestle coquettishly against the hair.

A costume for the promenade worn with a hat of this sort is of white wool canvas, with incrustations of



RINGED FOULARD WITH INSETS OF CREAM BATISTE EMBROIDERY.

Renaissance lace and black velvet, in a set design. Four medallions of the rich yellow lace, emphasized at the outer rim with leaves of black chenille, figure conspicuously; one on the skirt front, one on the bodice and one on each sleeve. The bowknots and girdle are of black velvet.

A "toilette d'interieur," in other words a house dress, is of red and white foulard in a ringed pattern. With this, white embroidered batiste is employed to outline a

### Musical Burlesque.

In all probability the new burlesque by Weber and Fields will be called "Helethy Tohty." Rehearsals will

pointments of the previous reign, and he has done so with the famous Welsh harpist, John Thomas, his appointment as honorary harpist to the King creating such satisfaction among the artist's

75,000 IN USE NOT

Carter will impersonate La Du- in a play of that name, said to been contrived by David Belasco.

of Ventura and Santa Barbara Monday on to Santa Cruz Island. L. T. Web- and "Andy" J. Bell have charge the excursion.



## LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

### FACTS ABOUT THE EVENT ST. LOUIS IS PREPARING TO CELEBRATE.

By a Special Contributor.

THE province of Louisiana, comprising what now constitutes the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, part of Colorado, and the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, originally belonged to France and was by that country ceded to Spain in 1762. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763 all the territory lying east of the Mississippi River from its source down to the thirty-first degree of latitude was ceded to Great Britain. When the United States gained their independence, they came into possession of the eastern bank of the Mississippi down to the thirty-first parallel, while Spain held not only the western bank, but had complete possession and control of both sides of the river from the thirty-first parallel down to its mouth. In our early navigation of the river it became very essential that we should have a port or harbor near its mouth where sea and river vessels could meet to exchange cargoes. This was secured by a treaty entered into with Spain in 1795, which conceded to us, not only the right of navigating the river, but also the free use of the port of New Orleans for the period of three years, and thereafter until some other equally convenient harbor should be allotted.

On October 1, 1800, Spain by treaty ceded back to France all of Louisiana, with the provision that France should not sell or alienate it to any other power. Spain, however, continued to hold possession of the territory, including New Orleans. When knowledge of the treaty reached this country the following spring, our people were considerably annoyed that the mouth of the Mississippi should pass from weak into strong hands. In the fall of 1802 the Spanish officer in charge at New Orleans, at the instigation of Napoleon as was believed in this country, issued an edict, in direct contravention of treaty stipulations, cutting short the American privilege of using the port of New Orleans. This virtually cut off all our traffic on the Mississippi. The edict threw our entire western country into a wild blaze of excitement and in all parts of the Union the people became clamorous for immediate war. President Jefferson now began to formulate his plans, which had a more successful termination than he himself anticipated. He always had entertained very friendly feelings toward France, had resided there five years as Minister from this country, and all along had been a close observer of the many changing events in that country. He confidently believed he could make it appear to Napoleon that it would be manifestly to his interests to sell us the island of New Orleans for a reasonable sum, thus giving us control of the mouth of the Mississippi, and also through his influence purchase Florida from Spain, which would give us all the territory east of the river. He then had no thought of buying any territory west of the Mississippi.

A very respectable Frenchman, Dupont de Nemours, whom Jefferson had known for years, happened to be in this country and was on the point of returning to France. Through him Jefferson sent an unofficial communication to Napoleon, substantially as follows: "It is as essential to France to keep her peace with us as it is to us to keep at peace with her. There is, however, on the globe one single spot, the possession of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans. It is impossible that France and the United States can continue long friends when they meet in so irritable a position. It seals the union of two nations, who in conjunction can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation. Our circumstances are so imperative as to admit of no delay as to our course and the use of the Mississippi is so indispensable that we cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our existence for its maintenance." Jefferson concluded to send a special Minister to France, for, as he afterward stated, "the measure at issue was liable to assume many shapes and no instructions could be squared to fit them." He accordingly appointed James Monroe as Envoy Extraordinary to France and Spain to help Livingston and Pinckney, our Ministers to those countries, in "enlarging and more effectually securing our rights and interests in the river Mississippi and in the territory eastward thereof." At his suggestion, the lower house of Congress on January 11, 1803, in secret session, appropriated \$2,000,000 to "defray any expense which may be incurred in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." After holding repeated conferences with the President, Monroe set sail for France on March 3.

Napoleon's view in purchasing Louisiana was to plant a powerful French colony in America and to control the navigation of its largest inland river, and he started out in his vigorous fashion to carry his purpose into execution. It took one army, however, to subdue an insurrection in St. Domingo and another, that he sent over, was decimated by yellow fever on the same island. At this time, also, the clouds of war were beginning to gather around him in Europe and he was sorely pressed for want of money. Jefferson's communication threatening our alliance with England against him, if he should persist in holding New Orleans, came at a most opportune time. Now fearing that the Mississippi would ultimately fall into the hands of the British, he began to consider the expediency of selling the entire province of Louisiana. On April 10, he held a long consultation with Marbois, his Secretary of the Treasury, and Talleyrand, his Secretary of Foreign Affairs, with reference to selling the territory. The former warmly

avored it and the latter as warmly opposed. Later, on the same day, he sent for Marbois, and in his abrupt way said to him in substance: "I renounce Louisiana. Negotiate for its cession. Don't wait for Monroe. I want 15,000,000, for less I will not treat." Livingston was accordingly asked if the United States wished for the whole of Louisiana. His answer was: No, but that it would be good policy in France to give it up. He was then asked what we would give for it.

At this juncture Monroe reached Paris. He heard with surprise from Livingston of France's offer to sell the entire territory. Monroe at once became eager for its purchase, and the two envoys proceeded to discuss the price which they could venture to promise. Marbois first asked \$18,750,000. In a letter to Secretary of State Madison, informing him of the sum asked, Livingston made this surprising statement: "That if the price necessary to secure the province seemed too large, the territory west of the Mississippi might be sold to some friendly power, and the American government be thus reimbursed." The price finally agreed on was \$11,250,000, and our government to pay the claims due from France to American citizens, reckoned at \$3,750,000, making the total price \$15,000,000. When Bonaparte was told by Marbois that the consideration had been agreed upon, he said: "I have given to England a maritime rival, which will sooner or later humble her pride." The treaty was signed on April 30, 1803. It did not attempt to define the boundaries of the territory ceded. This was the grant: "Cedes the Territory of Louisiana, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by France." In its cession from Spain to France the description of the territory was just as vague and indefinite. At the time, it probably would have been extremely difficult to define the boundaries with exactness. Bonaparte remarked with regard to them: "If they are not vague already, it would be good policy to make them so." The treaty gave to the French and Spaniards exclusive right for twelve years to bring into the ports of Louisiana the products of their countries and colonies on the same terms as Americans, and promised the admission of the French inhabitants to American citizenship at the earliest time practicable. In their dispatches to Washington, communicating the treaty, the envoys acknowledged they had exceeded their instructions and humbly hoped they had not erred.

When the treaty came up for ratification in the Senate, it met with strong opposition from the anti-administration party. The principal objections raised against it were: that the government had no constitutional authority to make the purchase; that the eastern and western boundaries of the territory were in dispute and would probably have to be settled with a war; that Spain had insisted as a condition of her own transfer that France should not sell, and being still in possession, Spain would now quite likely decline to part with the territory; and that it was unconstitutional to grant regular privileges in the port of New Orleans to Spanish and French commerce. The treaty was approved by the Senate in October, 1803, by the vote of 24 to 7. The House in due time made the necessary appropriations and provided temporarily for the government of the Territory by the President.

W. A. LICHTENWALLNER.

### LONDON'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL GARDENING.

[London Telegraph:] A school of practical gardening has been established at the Royal Botany Society, Regent's Park, by the technical education board of the London County Council, and is now attended by some thirty boys, most of whom hold scholarships. They go through a three-years' course, in which they have a thorough training in practical gardening, and also receive instruction in elementary science and botany. Those who complete the curriculum find little difficulty in obtaining good situations as gardeners, and the board's scholars who left last summer have obtained satisfactory employment. The scholarships offered are open to lads between the ages of 14 and 16, whose parents are resident within the county of London and are in receipt of incomes not exceeding £250 (£1200) a year. They provide free tuition and also a maintenance grant rising from £20 (\$96) to £25 (\$120) a year. No examination is set down for these scholarships, but parents are required to sign a declaration to the effect that they intend their sons to become practical gardeners.

### A STARVING NAVY.

[Boston Herald:] Uncle Sam is not the only creditor that has recently realized something from the Sultan of Turkey. According to a dispatch from Berlin, the Turkish cruiser *Jemir* has for the last twelve months been lying at anchor in Kiel Harbor. She was unable to leave because the captain had incurred debts for food and other necessities and had no money with which to pay them. During the last month the crew were almost threatened with starvation, the tradesmen refusing to supply any further food for the cruiser till there was some guarantee that the bills would be paid. The state of affairs was called to the Kaiser's attention during his stay at Kiel, and he promptly notified the Turkish government that it must take immediate steps in the matter. Orders soon came for the *Jemir* to return to return to Constantinople, and with the order were sufficient funds to pay up all the debts and supply the cruiser with food for her return voyage. Evidently the position of commander on a Turkish cruiser is not an altogether desirable one.

In 1880 there were four beet-sugar factories in the United States, located in four States, with a total capital of \$365,000, employing 350 hands, and turning out products valued at \$282,572; in 1900 the number of factories was 31, located in eleven States and Territories, with a total capital of \$30,958,519, employing 1970 wage-earners, and turning out products valued at \$7,323,857. —[Everybody's Magazine.]



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Stories of the Firing Line.

## ALASKAN GLACIERS

### SOMETHING ABOUT THE RIVERS OF OUR NORTHWEST.

By a Special Contributor.

GEOLOGISTS tell us that in the ice hundreds of feet in thickness, part of our continent, and their statements the long rows of boulders which this monster, ceptibly from the north, brought hillsides and in our valleys. Vast moraines rise, shoal-like, here and there, mutely testifying to the could move ten upon ten of clouds of stone over hundreds of miles, and carrying out deep canyons as if

But even this deep covering by encasing the land, was to be comparatively short space of a few centuries, solving itself from a nebulous mass poured the whole of its young earth, and, soon little rivers of water trickle over the frozen floor.

Time was yet unborn, animal life atom appearing but dimly and far unknown future. Omnipotence reds and centuries by tens, days fore man came, and in this alien of the elements there was no room man.

But, torrid as were the rays of were and still are some points he sections of Arctic and Antarctic under the ice king's sway. The trust is still with us and Dame she has for thousands of years. the Patagonians have probably of not quite such prominent "ice men use to which these extremes can dicators pointing out new paths for

The formation of the glacier, the glacial epoch, is peculiarly interesting not as well understood as many of our. If we could scoop up one of the north and lift it bodily from the should find simply a barren cañon deep, but well rounded at the bottom and tear, and having a rapid a talia source. Withal a glacier is water, save that its method of flowing ordinary power can turn it from its the general flatness of the country in the portions of continental North America, Russia, very few, if any, glaciers are found. But in Greenland, Iceland, the peninsula of Alaska, where the most long cañons sloping swiftly to the edge of rivers of ice are plentiful.

The true glacier has its beginning the snow—not ice—in the head of the would have its origin so, if any new process of formation; but none such we must go back an uncounted number of years to the birth of the world.

Year by year the quota of half-melting summer time adds its weight to the at last the weight of the combined layers of the friction which is held slides down the cañon far enough to next snow slide. By this time, of course, the lower layers are solidly packed a bear in mind that a glacier is never fine particles do pack very closely, but that a glacier is snow.

The flow of a glacier then is by the upon layer, rather than by a steady whole body of ice, and in this it is unlike rivers with which we are familiar.

The average speed of our own northern glaciers has been ascertained by accurate telegraphic measurements to be about six to six and a half feet every twenty-four hours.

### Musical Burlesque.

In all probability the new burlesque by Weber and Fields will be called "Hoighty Toighty." Rehearsals will

pointments of the previous reign, and he has done so with the famous Welsh harpist, John Thomas, his appointment as honorary harpist to the King creating such satisfaction among the artist's

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## ALASKAN GLACIERS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE HUGE ICE-RIVERS OF OUR NORTHWEST.

By a Special Contributor.

Geologists tell us that long ago a huge sheet of ice hundreds of feet in thickness covered the greater part of our continent, and they call to witness their statements the long rows and cross-lines of huge boulders which this monster, creeping almost imperceptibly from the north, brought with it and left on our hillsides and in our valleys. Vast gravel deposits called moraines rise, shoal-like, here and there throughout the Middle West, mutely testifying to the awful power which could move ten upon ten of closely-packed fragments of stone over hundreds of miles, filling up whole valleys and carving out deep cañons as it went.

But even this deep covering which had been across the land, was to be driven back in the comparatively short space of a few centuries. The sun, reaching itself from a nebulous mass to a fiery radiator, poured the whole of its young power upon the frozen earth, and soon little rivers of water began to purr and trickle over the frozen floor.

Time was yet unborn, animal life was an infinitesimal atom appearing but dimly and far down the vistas of an unknown future. Omnipotence reckoned years by hundreds and centuries by tens, days were unnumbered before man came, and in this silent, unavoidable conflict of the elements there was no room for such an one as man.

But, torrid as were the rays of the young sun, there were and still are some points he could not reach, far corners of Arctic and Antarctic regions that yet remain under the ice king's sway. The only and original ice that is still with us and Dame Nature manages it as she has for thousands of years. The Esquimaux and the Patagonians have probably often wished they were not quite such prominent "ice men," but about the only way to which these extremes can ever be put is as indicators pointing out new paths for geological research.

The formation of the glacier, the last remnant of the glacial epoch, is peculiarly interesting, though perhaps not as well understood as many other natural phenomena. If we could scoop up one of the larger glaciers of the north and lift it bodily from its entire bed, we should find simply a barren cañon, perhaps not very deep, but well rounded at the bottom by centuries of wear and tear, and having a rapid slope from its mountain source. Within a glacier is much like a river of water, save that its method of flowing is different and no ordinary power can turn it from its course. Owing to the general flatness of the country in the extreme northern portions of continental North America, Siberia, and Russia, very few, if any, glaciers are found in those regions. But in Greenland, Iceland, Spitzbergen, and the peninsula of Alaska, where the mountains are high with long cañons sloping swiftly to the sea, these slow-moving rivers of ice are plentiful.

The true glacier has its beginnings in the packing of the snow—not ice—in the head of the cañon, that is, it would have its origin so, if any new glaciers were in process of formation; but none such are to be found, so we must go back an uncounted number of years and suppose ourselves present at the birth of a glacier.

Year by year the quota of half-melted snow of the summer time adds its weight to the mass below it until at last the weight of the combined layers is greater than the power of the friction which is holding it back, and it slides down the cañon far enough to make room for the next snow slide. By this time, of course, although the layers of snow from each year's fall are quite separate, the lower layers are solidly packed and, while we must bear in mind that a glacier is never actual ice, these fine particles do pack very closely, but the fact remains that a glacier is snow.

The flow of a glacier then is by the slipping of layer upon layer, rather than by a steady movement of the whole body of ice, and in this it is unlike the flow of the rivers with which we are familiar.

The average speed of our own northwest coast glaciers has been ascertained by accurate telescopic surveys to be sixty-five feet every twenty-four hours, though sev-

eral of the larger glaciers of Greenland move much faster—one as high as eighty feet per day. Quite often rivers of pure water are found running down over, and even through, a glacier. This water is produced partly by the immense pressure exerted upon the closely-packed ice, and also, to a greater degree, to the friction engendered by the movements of the various layers, one upon the other.

The granular composition of a glacier (already explained) will admit of very little vertical strain, so when the stream reaches the sea and begins to overhang, it is but a short time before huge chunks break off, forming those most dreaded enemies to shipping in northern seas—icebergs. Sometimes, as in case of earthquake or other seismic disturbance, small portions only are broken off and these, seemingly drawn together by some magnetic power, unite to form pack ice, not quite so dangerous as the huge bergs, but by no means agreeable to navigators. On account of this continuous breaking off of huge blocks of ice, the coastwise steamers cannot at any time approach closely to the face of any of the larger glaciers. The famous Malaspina glacier of Alaska is covered with detrital earth to such an extent that a forest of tall pines is growing upon it. Of course the motion of this glacier is very slow, in fact, scarcely perceptible with the best of instruments.

Probably the largest glacier in the world is in Greenland, and has been named "Humboldt," after the explorer of that name. It rises sheer 300 feet from the surface of the sea and extends to an unknown depth below it. The length of its face is sixty miles and the distance to its source is absolutely unknown. In the torrid or even temperate zone it would be the mightiest river of earth—here it is but a silent, restless mass, moving irresistibly to its own doom.

HARRY H. DUNN.

## THE FLIGHT OF THE BUTTERFLY.

In our growing apprehensions of the linked life of the universe the flight of the butterfly has gained a significance and interest far beyond the casual appreciation of its radiance and grace, says L. W. Brownell in Everybody's Magazine. It is no longer as the frivolous saunterer, who through the sunny days flutters his life away among perfumed petals; that he figures. The beauty has its function, and subserves a vital purpose in the economy of nature. Like the bee, the butterfly is a workman in God's garden, and his mission is to carry pollen from blossom to blossom, thus fertilizing and cross-fertilizing the seeds. Without these winged messengers of the air more than half the flowers in the world would be exterminated. Not only do they add to the color and loveliness of summer's pageantry, but assist in its creation. Does it not ripen the interest of the spectacle to realize that the swarm of opalescent insects one sees in the meadows, eddying in the golden sunlight, rising and falling in lazy abandon, swaying drowsily on the clover blossoms or balancing on the petals of the new-opened violets, in an existence apparently fetterless and fancy free, are really seriously at work performing the function of their being?

## THE ENEMY.

Unschool'd in Letters and in Arts unversed;  
Ignorant of Empire; bounded in their view  
By the lone billowing veldt where they upgrew  
Amid great silences; a people nursed  
Apart, the far-sown seed of them that erst  
Not Alva's sword could tame; now, blindly hurled  
Against the march of the majestic world,  
They fight and die with dauntless bosoms curst  
Crazed, if you will; demented, not to yield  
Ere all is left! Yet, mad though these may be,  
They have striven as noblest Englishmen did use  
To strive for freedom; and no Briton he  
Who to such valor in a desperate field  
A knightly salutation can refuse.

—[William Watson in London News.]

## A SMART BOY.

[Philadelphia Press:] "Huh!" exclaimed Mr. Rox, after reading his morning mail, "our boy's college education is making him too blazed smart."  
"What's the matter?" asked Mrs. Rox.  
"I wrote to him the other day that I thought it would be kinder for me not to remit the check he asked for. Now he writes: 'Dear Father: I shall never forget your unrelenting kindness.'"  
—[Philadelphia Press.]

## MY IDEAL'S FAULT.

Think you, he is not kind-hearted?  
Never more so has man been.  
Any selfishness about him?  
No, he never had that sin.  
Insincere or else unfaithful?  
No, unchanging, true as steel;  
Every word that he doth utter  
Is just as his heart doth feel.

Ne'er was man more pure and noble,  
Living for all others' good.  
He was ever sympathetic,  
Helping everyone he could.  
Oh! how much the poor would miss him,  
If the Father called him home,  
And until death summoned forward,  
Sadly, would another roam.

But his one fault, shall I tell you,  
For it makes me feel so sad,  
Thinking how he would be perfect,  
If this fault he had not had.  
Yes, I think that I'll reveal it,  
And I ask your sympathy,  
If a tear comes, in confessing,  
That this man does not love me.

—[Unidentified.]

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and free personal interviews all people interested in mental diseases.

Booklet, No. 2. This contains all habits we successfully treat, we cure people by suggestion, alone, with terms of treatment, read this booklet. SENT FREE.

Science of healing to others, by correspondence lessons, and kind women have been sent out. Therapeutics, and are now at this practice. Send for our terms sent free. For Booklets, address

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of Ventura and Santa Barbara  
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Henry's yacht for a camping  
trip.

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northern members will proceed home-  
ward.

production or destruction of property,  
or to retire from business permanently  
or temporarily, the contract should ter-  
minate.

Other minor details would necessarily

which have suggested the probability  
that the human race originated more  
than six thousand years ago was the  
finding of an imperfect human skull in  
Calaveras county, Cal., in February.

to a hundred times as old as the  
clay of this continent. E.  
Smithsonian expert offers reason-  
doubting whether the skull is  
ancient.




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#### Musical Burlesque.

In all probability the new burlesque by Weber and Fields will be called "Hoighty Toighty." Rehearsals will

pointments of the previous reign, and he has done so with the famous Welsh harpist, John Thomas, his appointment as honorary harpist to the King creating such satisfaction among the artist's

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life; J. C. Rice and wife, C. Peck and wife, J. E. and Mrs. Edgar and sister, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Portland and Miss Lorena Haskins. Anne O'Neill, Puck, one of the Misses Irwin, William Howe, Guy Irwin, George Kirkland, Wm. W. H. Alexander, Clay Knox, Wm. W. H. Alexander, Clay Harrington as chaplains. The parties are very enthusiastic over the wonderful phenomenon.

H. E. Rosenberg, who has been here for some time, has gone to Oxnard, Washington, where he will remain.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Beardsley and daughter are taking their vacation at Los Angeles and the various beach resorts.

A. Soberanes of Seattle, Wash., is visiting on his vacation.

F. E. Lee has returned from a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Van Allen of Los Angeles were the guests of Mrs. Proctor and Mrs. Owen last week. Mrs. White of Gilroy is visiting relative here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunn of Piru are at Catalina.

Miss Anna Benjamin C. Haugh, who were recently married in Los Angeles, are the guests of Mrs. Haugh's parents here.

Rev. R. A. Hopper of Nordhoff has been visiting Rev. and Mrs. Chris Paul.

Mrs. M. E. Heywood of Santa Paula has been visiting relatives here, has returned to her home in the northern part of the State.

Rev. J. M. Lockhart ad family have returned from the Sulphur Mountain Springs, where they have been camping.

Mrs. Roberts and Miss Dolly Roberts of Los Angeles are here.

Rev. and Mrs. F. T. Scott are spending their vacation at the Sulphur Springs.

Miss Vogue of Illinois is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William O'Hara.

Mr. and Mrs. Trent of Los Angeles Saturday and returned Monday.

Miss Millie Bowler of Pomona is the guest of Mrs. F. T. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Mary Ann Paula on Saturday for Los Angeles.

S. W. Fansler of Bakerfield is visiting here and relatives in Santa Paula.

Mrs. Harmon of Los Angeles is the guest of Mr. Rehart and Mrs. Goodrich of Piru.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunn and daughter are guests of Mr. Milina.

Miss Ola Reavis of Los Angeles is the guest of Mr. A. N. Stone of Piru.

Miss Anna Benjamin C. Haugh of Fillmore is visiting relative in Santa Ana.

**FIGHTING GIAN.**

Drunken Printer From Tacoma Goes Direct From The Arcade Depot to Hotel de Elton.

J. McMeekin must think this is a new town for a union printer. He landed at the Elton Depot yesterday afternoon from Tacoma, Wash., soon after his arrival he was met by the patrol wagon and escorted to the Hotel de Elton which he will doubtless make his headquarters for some days to come.

Mac hails from a very moist country, and this probably intensified the dryness of the Angel City to his view. He did not care more about the city buildings, but made a hundred-yard dive for the nearest booze dispensary. Here he tarried until he had acquired the slightest kind of a disposition.

Office Smith found him looking for trouble, and sent for the free "bus." McMeekin, his big telescope and his union working card were bundled in and he was crubbed off to Elton's hotel.

McMeekin, by the way, is a husky fellow—meat-weighing, weighing about two hundred pounds. He is built like Tom Sharkey, and has a reputation for being able to hold water to the sailor. The ride to the hotel proved revivifying, and when he arrived Smith thought he felt fit to commence boxing.

At the desk he was made to part with his working card, which showed him to be a member of the International Union No. 21, of Tacoma. Here he laid a good foundation for hostilities by telling the clerk that he had a collection of pet names that worthy has heard in many summers. But this claim of nearly strenuous enough for McMeekin.

When the big iron door closed behind him, the first prisoner, he later took no notion to turn the air into a fight. The powerful fellow lit into Rico without warning, and in a moment he was rolling down the stairs floor. Rico has just resumed work after a weakening illness, and would have been a victim if it had not been the clerk brought help.

Noise Edwards, Jaier Cowen and several other men who had gathered there were not too many to handle the desperate McMeekin. He punched, kicked and threw the seven men around the corner minutes before he was subdued.

**STATE HEALTH BOARD.**

Arrangements Made for Visits to Southern California Institutions at Meeting at Nadeau Yesterday.

The State Board of Health is on its semi-annual tour of inspection of the State institutions in Southern California. The board members, who accompanied the board were present at the meeting at the Nadeau Hotel yesterday afternoon, as follows: Dr. R. W. Hill, president; Dr. W. L. Matthews, secretary; Dr. A. R. Fugate, Dr. C. L. Gregory and Dr. F. G. Fay.

The meeting was for the purpose of arranging an itinerary, and no other business of importance was transacted. The members will go to San Diego this morning, returning Monday afternoon. On Tuesday the hospital at Escondido School will be inspected; Wednesday will be spent at the Hospital for the Insane at Highland, and then the northern members will proceed seaward.

**PARK BAND CONCERNS.**

Following is the programme of the concert by the Los Angeles Municipal Band at Westlake Park at 2:30 p. m. today:

"March," "Oregon" (Longf.); waltz, "When Knighthood Was in Power" (Gustini); "Hermosa," Cuban dance; march, "The Girl of the Golden Slender"; "The Deep" (Wheldon); "La Belle Amazon" (Lee-hen); march "West End Ballerina"; "Bohemian Girl" (Balfé); intermezze from "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) overture, "The Pied Piper" (Schopelberg); popular airs, new Smith; "Russian Carriage Song" (Thornton); selection of songs (Laurson); march, "Across the Pacific" (Scoutlon).

**EAST AND WESTERS.**

The L.O.F. band will play in East Los Angeles park, the orchestra rendering the following programme:

Marx, "Commonwealth" (Hall); waltz, "Spindis" (Dunies); piece de salon, "The Selection of Songs" (Laurson); two-step, "The Fox Hunters" (Peet); "Fanfare" Military (Ellenberger); overture, "The Pied Piper" (Schopelberg); popular airs, new Smith; "Russian Carriage Song" (Thornton); selection of songs (Laurson); march, "Across the Pacific" (Scoutlon).

**To Be Given Away.**

Scholarship in Los Angeles Business College, the select school of commerce for Times Prize, elsewhere in this paper.

Choice of seven scholarships, in different educational institutions, is what The Times offers to give away each week. Look for the announcement and read it carefully.

[illegible]

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capital would responsibly contract, and would be held liable for the contracts or to pay the damages. If the strikers in the East and in San Francisco would offer to incorporate and offer to make legal contracts to furnish labor pursuant to the foregoing suggestions, their offer would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the employers, and the strikes would end at once.

As it now stands, the labor unions demand obligations from employers and offer no legal obligations in return. They demand to be recognized, when they have no legal recourse to recognize. They demand the right to interfere and to dictate, and offer no substantial or legal benefit for the interfering. Until the labor unions can present a legal body, responsible to contract on business principles, they cannot succeed for the basis of business the world over, and for all past time, is based upon contracting parties being legally and financially competent to contract.

Capital today is not fighting labor. It is fighting against being forced to recognize in business the right of a legally irresponsible body to interfere with its substantial business terms and responsible business affairs of the country.

Such a fight labor must lose finally and completely, and must meet its beating against the law of nature on the subject. If labor unions will throw aside their unconstitutional terms and incorporate as to be become legally responsible, and then offer to make just and reasonable obligations in return to supply labor to employers, it will solve the present troubles and relieve employers of a present most unwelcome and unprofitable burden.

R. M. WIDNEY.

[These are interesting suggestions and pertinent proposals, but the writer's plan has serious defects. (1.) It ignores completely the fundamental and lawful right of both employer and employee, acting in their individual capacities, to make their own contracts with and sell labor without consent or the interference of third parties; (2) it assumes that a labor contract for thousands of years ago was the work of some one, and that the present of their own personal will must reference to a requirement impossible of enforcement under the constitutional guarantee of individual liberty; (3) the proposed contemplates the handling of workmen in masses and disposing of their labor as though the question of the property of the corporation and not of the individual himself—an impracticable and unworkable scheme; (4) it ignores a prime existing truth with respect to personal rights under our free government. Any proposition which looks to the making away or the curtailment of the constitutional rights of the individual workman is illegal, impracticable, and dangerous. —Times.]

**NEW VIEW REGARDING THE CALAVERAS SKULL**

**SMITHSONIAN PROFESSOR THINKS IT COMPARATIVELY RECENT.**

He Believes it to Have Belonged to a Digger Indian—Similarity in the Method of Interment to That Used by These People—Further Investigation Promised.

[New York Tribune:—] Among the many discoveries, genuine and spurious, which have suggested the probability that the human race originated more recently than was supposed, the finding of an imperfect human skull in Calaveras county, Cal., in February, 1866. The story told to Prof. James D. Whitney, then State Geologist, was that this intra-cranial existera was picked up in a gold mine, in a deposit of gravel, which was known to be very ancient. A large quantity of Indian implements was found under somewhat similar circumstances, and was suspected of being intimately related to the race and period represented by the now celebrated Calaveras skull.

An announcement of this kind thirty-five years ago was calculated to produce a more lively sensation than it would today. Public opinion had not then crystallized on the subject of man's antiquity, and among paleontologists, however, the suggestion of this relic was not universally conceded, although Whitney's own investigations were intelligent and thorough, and were thought by many to preclude any chance of either error or accidental deception. And a number of experts who undertook to study the scene and subject of either first or second impressions similar to his. They inclined to believe that there was evidence of man's having lived ages before the period represented by the Neanderthal and Spy skulls. And it thus appeared that the human race in America greatly antedated its existence in Europe.

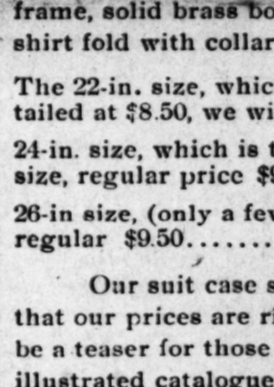
**RESEARCHES OF PROF. HOLMES.**

Recent inquiries by still other ethnologists and geologists have thrown a fresh light upon the question. The latest volume of Smithsonian report

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contains a paper by Prof. William H.  
 Holmes, in which he described his own  
 researches, undertaken in conformity  
 with the wish of Prof. Langley, secre-  
 tary of the Smithsonian Institution.  
 Prof. Holmes was fortunate enough to  
 be accompanied during his visit to  
 California by Prof. W. J. McGee, a  
 recognized authority in geology. And  
 although he does not regard his report  
 as finally clearing up the mystery ju-  
 stly revealed the subject, and they are  
 doubting their expert reasons for  
 which the Calaveras skull has been in-  
 volved, he supplies information of  
 value.

As to the age of the gold-bearing  
 gravels themselves, Prof. Holmes en-  
 tertains no doubt. Many geologists  
 at their head, and with being from ten  
 to a hundred times as old as the Ter-  
 tiary gravel of this continent. But the  
 Smithsonian expert offers reasons for  
 doubting whether the skull is equally  
 ancient.

One theory proposed is that it got  
 to the mine by accident. It has been  
 noticed that in that part of California  
 the Digger Indians have for centuries  
 used their head and above the particular  
 hollows in the rock, and they select  
 burial places near the crests of ridges.  
 Indeed, and roll down into a mine,  
 excavated by hydraulic mining, and it  
 would have been an easy thing for  
 modern human remains to become dis-  
 lodged and roll down into a mine.  
 Such a probability is stronger in the  
 case of the implements than the skull,  
 because Prof. Holmes himself discov-  
 ered a large number of mortars, pest-  
 les and other bits of Indian handi-  
 work near and above the particular  
 mine where the skull is supposed to  
 have been found. But he does not re-  
 port finding a burial place on the  
 same ridge.

According to Whitney, who is now  
 dead, the skull was taken from the  
 gravel by a mine owner, Mattison, who  
 sent it to Scribner, an express agent  
 at Angels. Scribner passed it along to  
 his friend Dr. Jones, at Murphy's,  
 twelve miles away. Not until Jones  
 discarded it did the relic come into  
 the possession of Whitney, Matthews,  
 a business partner of Scribner, was in-  
 strumental in making the gift to Jones.  
 And as he is known to have been both  
 a hard drinker and much given to  
 playing tricks on the doctor, it is  
 deemed possible that the whole per-  
 formance was a hoax. But that Whit-  
 ney was unwittingly deceived. It is  
 not intimated that any deliberate de-  
 sign to "do" the professor was cher-  
 ished, but it may be that that

**Only Monday**  
**Tuesday, Wednesday**  
 Remain in  
 Claim \$76  
**PREMIUM**  
 NOW is the time, and *next* n  
 Schaeffer, Schumann,  
 reading our advertisements  
 closes Wednesday night, July  
**235 South**  
 Opposite  
**Suit Case**  
 nderfully successful with our  
 in fact, that our stock is al  
 our aim to meet the demand  
 we have marked down all o  
 22-in. genuine cowhide \$6.00  
 to .....  
 24-in. genuine cowhide \$6.00  
 to .....  
 26-in. genuine cowhide \$7.00  
 to .....  
 a good seller at the regulat  
 ioned by our \$5.00 Special, t  
 y low price. Another leade  
 \$11.00 suit case, made of g  
 genuine Yale, solid brass l  
 and cuff pocket.  
 as always reffer at..... **\$7.00**  
 most popular ..... **\$7.50**  
 this week for ..... **\$8.00**  
 (ft.)  
 s this summer have been p  
 t and our goods are good.  
 o have held off for close pr  
 d price list.  
**WHITNEY &**  
 343-3

**Eye.**

**ER.**

ay,  
Wednesday

which to  
to \$213

**MIUM.**

month will not do, to take  
Whitney, Hinze, Mar-  
thinking, to come be-  
31st, 1901.


**Broadway**  
**City Hall.**

**se Sale.**

genuine cowhide \$5.00  
most exhausted; but it is  
for this class of case, so  
of our

0 suit cases ..... \$5.00  
0 suit cases ..... \$5.50  
0 suit cases ..... \$6.00

ar price, and it is only to  
that we have marked them  
er that we will offer at a  
genuine cowhide, on a steel  
lock, Holland lined.



phenomenal, which proves  
This bargain sale should  
ices. Send for our new

**SONS,**  
45 South Spring Street.

**Polzoni's**  
Brunette Completion Powder is  
the color of brown skin; it re-  
moves freckles and keeps the  
skin soft. Sample free.  
J. A. Polzoni, St. Louis, Mo.

**Public Shower Baths for Horses.**  
[New York Herald:] Why should  
there not be established shower baths  
for horses in the public streets? Surely  
the sense of kindly feeling for horses  
if not self-interest in preserving these  
valuable animals, should lead to the  
establishment of some cheap and use-  
ful device of this kind.

We have drinking troughs for horses  
why not therefore public shower baths  
for horses? These might easily be established, at  
every ten blocks, and they could be of  
simple construction. Two large pipes  
leading from the main into perforated  
tubes, under which the horses might  
be driven, would be quite sufficient.  
The driver might be allowed to pull  
the cord which would release the cooling  
flow of water, or there might be  
a man on duty at each station to turn  
on and off the water.

The late Mr. Bergh, who established  
the Society for the Prevention of  
Cruelty to Animals, was much inter-  
ested in such a project at the time of  
his death. The value of the horse  
swamped off by every heat wave, most of  
which could be saved by such a sim-  
ple device as is here suggested, would  
more than compensate for the slight  
expense involved. This suggestion I  
made by—A Friend of the Horse.

**To Cure Dyspepsia**  
Take hot water with *Dr. J. C. Bennett's* Pow-  
ders. 10 cents. at Sale & Son.

**Lillie Webb's**  
Soaps soften water at beaches and make  
baths. Put a box in your grip.

**The Wizard Suspenders.**

The image shows a vertical, dark, and heavily textured surface, likely the cover of an old book or a piece of aged wood. The texture is grainy and uneven, with various shades of dark gray and black. Along the left edge, there is a lighter, more uniform strip, possibly a hinge or a different material used for binding. The overall appearance is aged and worn.



Politics, Social and Other Current Affairs Briefly Discussed by Experts. **Swallowing**

(THE EDITORIAL FORUM.)  
**AMERICAN RULE IN PORTO RICO.**  
BY HON. JOHN KEAN.

here with all amusement. Hill and Lamont were both young lieutenants of Samuel J. Tilden, and, according to Cleveland's former private secretary, "they were very much in love with each other."

hot coal add a warmth to the pavements which largely assists the sun. The streets are unimaginably miserable places, and many a man comes out of the streets with a face as red as a fire engine.

tion. He said: "My Standard Oil connections would kill me." Later, he was asked if he would accept a nomination for Governor of United States territory. He said: "I have never tried on that

prudence, but it is not patriotism. The men that have allowed the navy to sink into this condition in the present juncture of affairs are very nearly traitors. I have never tried on that

at one time nine minutes ahead of the old challenger. This is not the only time she has got away with the older boat. In nearly all of the trial races the Watson boat has shown her su-

half masticated food washed down by gulps of ice water in summer or cups of hot coffee in winter.

**SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.**  
IMMEDIATELY following the signing of the Paris treaty of peace with Spain, by which we obtained

of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, the opponents of the New Deal party and the McKim administration were swift to declare that the policies then enacted were the work of a few men in the White House, and that they were not the work of the people. On the social soil of New York the Democrats and the Standard Oil wealth was not fifteen years ago what it is today, and wealth itself is the basis of their power. The flies, too, have come, and they are not the flies of the first families. On the social soil of New York the Democrats and the Standard Oil wealth was not fifteen years ago what it is today, and wealth itself is the basis of their power. The flies, too, have come, and they are not the flies of the first families. On the social soil of New York the Democrats and the Standard Oil wealth was not fifteen years ago what it is today, and wealth itself is the basis of their power. The flies, too, have come, and they are not the flies of the first families.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Whitneys became swells, and Whitney's eldest son married Cornelius Vanderbilt's daughter. As the city grew, the place was New York's Las Vegas one night. When the sun goes down a gentle southwest wind comes up and blows until midnight. The Empire State, or any other one, has ever had, B. B. Odell, said.

[illegible]

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical  
Adviser, paper covers, is sent free on  
receipt of 21¢. It contains all the  
latest news of medicine, and is  
binding is desired send 31 stamps. Ad-

ing and dress styles. "It is of the highest quality, and sells for \$100 to the 10c sort to the 8c sort." **8c**

At present, the work of retelling the life and property was begun by the candidate Odell. It would prove himself as maintaining peace and order. The Democrats when they nominated Bryan. . . .

Whitney, the same in manner, the same in dress as the nation's most easily approached politician. He knows the value of giving, and he gives most liberally. It would be interesting to note what

English manufacturer was beyond the course, there is no use in anticipating such a result. But the unexpected sometimes makes each racing is mighty uncertain. A good slant of wind, or a sudden shift of the point to another in the ground, and that dominant aggressiveness to exterminate them," he replied "as a matter of course, from any representative of the Oregonian." My busi-

settling the whole island with small  
great houses are closed, and their own-  
work to which was a system of  
places, mountain and other resorts of  
purposes, and connecting all of them  
as possible by a road, which was  
the whole social system revolves, from  
the States or in Europe. The Presi-  
dent, who was a Scotchman, was  
the whole social system revolves, from  
the States or in Europe. The Presi-  
dent, who was a Scotchman, was

up to 12 1/2¢  
Prices cut in.

*Gloves*  
made of unadorned kid,  
in leading colors, qual-

[illegible][illegible]

24c

ably the agricultural and every other commercial interest of the little island, in the view of the President, is a political campaign that the Senator intends to make for the Presidency in 1904.

Although the names of nearly 40,000 persons are enrolled around the government discharge the duties assigned to it that a little over a year ago, the country is not a democracy.

Keep up the noblest of the great farm; if not, will she sell? The Lorrain heirs, it is evident, cannot afford to buy the Northwest, who with the best intentions in the world, believing that the sea lion is an enemy of the fish, and a pest to the water.

Just now, in particular, a war of extermination seems to be on hand among fishermen of the Northwest, who with the best intentions in the world, believing that the sea lion is an enemy of the fish, and a pest to the water.

King Edward is still plunged in deep mourning on account of the death of his son, Prince Albert.

The sea lion eats fish, of course.

[illegible]

with advantage to those directly concerned. Both at home and abroad, as have been the failures had been predicted. From the newspapers we have already learned in a general way, that the majority of the names added to the pension administration for the year ending March 31, 1906 were 13,000, an increase of nearly seventy million dollars over the disbursements for the previous year. The same was true for the period, 4,006 new names were added to the pension administration for the year ending March 31, 1906.

Willie Vanderbilt is going into racing. I don't mean young Willie. Willie probably won't be a success. He has had three achievements so far. He got married, he became a member of the aristocracy, and he was elected to the Senate.

**LONDON LETTER.**

**BRITISH PEOPLE ARE CHATTERING ABOUT THE CORONATION.**

Itself, but Parliament will not adjourn to accommodate him, and so he is detained until probably the latter end of the month. To seek further surcease from his duties he will travel to the British channel for a couple of weeks.

Itself, but Parliament will not adjourn to accommodate him, and so he is detained until probably the latter end of the month. To seek further surcease from his duties he will travel to the British channel for a couple of weeks.

has been called to the gravity of the situation by a letter from W. S. Hornaday, a species of shark that am inclined to think is harmless. I was discussing that matter some time ago. The shark had grown up in the fisheries as a boy

[illegible]

not know fully the marvelous change that has been wrought in the little island under the wise civil administration instituted by the President and his advisers. The newspapers are no longer inconsiderable proportions. During the past year there have been ten papers published, conditions in it are

methodical education of the people, but it is the preservation of their needs him.

Since Withers, George Lorillard, August Belmont Jr. and Mr. J. P. Morgan, Lorillard, have passed away, the turf has lost supporters which it could ill afford to surmount. It was estimated last year, the prospective pageant, as in social, official and shop-keeping circles, the principal topic of conversation began to be the question of the pension law, which was considered pending every other kind of interesting

breeding ground. He says:

**MR. HORNADAY'S LETTER.**

"Beyond question, if the citizens of Oregon begin to stir their feet against the Oregon game law, they will find themselves on the wrong side of the account. I may, and I am inclined to

that so far as the sturgeon is concerned the case is not so clear-cut as so far as the sturgeon is concerned the case is not so clear-cut as

From the stomachs of the sea lions that I have opened, I am inclined to believe that the sturgeon is not so clear-cut as so far as the sturgeon is concerned the case is not so clear-cut as

**YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.**

quality two-quart milk  
per can. They will  
also come in a  
size coffee  
tin 98c.

64c

and the country  
last December.  
before all possibility of refutation  
that we have erected a new standard  
of civil administration.  
Under the monarchical system the  
aid before Congress and the country  
last December. They will also  
before all possibility of refutation  
that we have erected a new standard  
of civil administration.  
Under the monarchical system the

August Belmont have kept their establish-  
ments up, and won races with fine  
horses, and with the aid of the  
place that of their father. The Morris  
bays have kept up their father's stable,  
and the Belmonts have kept the fact the  
information, and, secondly, to  
gratify the public appetite for this sort  
of information, and, secondly, to  
gratify the public appetite for this sort

**A WARM WELCOME AWAITING THE  
SHAMROCK.**

minated on the coast of that State. The  
extermination of any species which is  
represented by a single individual  
fish that are enemies to the salmon.  
Whenever the balance of nature is  
disturbed, the result is a disaster to  
likely to bring unopposed disaster to

BY PAUL EYELLOUR.

[illegible]

willow baskets, very  
solid at \$1.10.  
Also best  
sporting  
shoes.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE FIELD CLEAR FOR THE ENTRY OF A DEMOCRATIC NAPOLEON.

BY W. T. MANNING.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—With the retirement of William J. Bryan by the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, the political arena has been cleared for the entrance of new players. The old Commodore, his

[illegible]

progressive and sagacious enough to carefully define the better of the two. So, at least, thoughtful old Democrats here, who in their day bore the brunt and loss of the war, do not slow to declare. David B. Hill is

[illegible]

It is only more screaming or the  
[Copyright, 1901, by Comptographic Co.]  
and his appointment recently as referee  
in the most important railroad  
tribunal ever created reminds me that  
few people are aware that Willie K.  
Farragher by contract has been  
prominent railroad men the leading  
NEW YORK LETTER.  
to know that the gentleman who has  
made this extraordinary exposure of  
his conditions is a well-known partner  
of J. Pierpont Morgan in his London  
banking house and that the gentleman  
know not, in this Parliamentary re-  
she was constructed, is equally well  
satisfied, and says the challenger has  
done all that was expected of her.  
Her sailing master, too, is very proud  
of his vessel, and looks forward with  
anxious hope for the gentleman's  
PROVINCE OF THE FISH COMMISSION.  
"A man from San Francisco told his  
cousin in New York a secret he hadn't

only known as Stomach, there is no doubt that he is a dangerous to life. These men are not only dangerous to humanity and accurately so, and for a comparatively long time.

IN SPIT OF HEAT THE CITY A FAVORITE SUMMER PLACE.

BY JOHN MARTHO.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

It is a well-known fact that the railroad man in the world. He is not the figurehead of the South Africa, but its actual head. He is not only a shrewd, bold, yet conservative man, more than any other of his class, but he is a man of great energy and initiative. He understands every detail of the business of the railroad, and he is a man of great energy and initiative. He understands every detail of the business of the railroad, and he is a man of great energy and initiative.

It is clearly shown that the regiment of the South Africa, which were utterly unfitted to meet the Yacht Club may select to defend the America's Cup.

The ideal performance of the Shamrock, which was the only one in the race, is a very good example of the kind of a ship that is needed in the future. It is a very good example of the kind of a ship that is needed in the future.

This naturally seems to belong to the province of the Fish Commission. The suggestion is an excellent one, and certainly Mr. Anthony is a very good man to suggest it.

[illegible]

It is a different story on the stump. If Hill ever gets a connection for the Presidency, Bryan will get his gun, and the Nebraska that will be hurt. William C. Whitney was at one time a brilliant possibility, but that was before the streets are narrow and the

[illegible]

ture  
\$50 for  
Curt Rate Ship  
San Francisco, Cal.

to and from the East  
SOUTH BROADWAY To  
of the Sunday seances be-  
tween Hill and Dan Lamont are read  
the mercury to climb among the nine-  
tics, the subterranean banks of red-  
great New York daily, asked him if  
he would accept a Presidential nomina-  
not to excite public suspicion or arouse  
the public indignation. This may be  
tried in beating, reaching and running,  
with the result that Shamrock II was  
study. "I have investigated it for fif-  
teen years, from the first attempts



XX<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

THEATERS—

With D

MOROSCO'S BURBANK

"A Pic  
Tonight—All Week  
J. HUSH IERSON—WAY

"UNCLE TOM'S  
Thursday Night "THE ELKS ARE  
NEXT WEEK—MELBOURNE

OPREHEUM—Tonight  
CHEVALIER ENRICO MAR  
A truly great musical drama  
original Acrobats. CHARLES  
dies New in a Monologue. "PI  
GOLDIE, THE BIOGRAPH and  
a New Comedy—"Credulous."  
FENCES—Evening, both seats 25c  
Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

With D

THE CHUTES—WASH  
NEW—1  
HARRY  
BENTLEY  
A GREAT  
FROM B  
TODAY AND SEE  
TORIENT.

Splendid Music 8:00 ELECTRIC  
Admission to Grounds 10 cents. Children

OSTRICH FARM—So  
ONE HUNDRED AND  
The last place in this country to see  
California songbirds.

"B" CUNEO STORE, Cor. 4th and  
Van Nuys and Westminister H  
SUPERB ROUTER OF THE  
EVEN AND A HALF  
... CAT  
AND RETURN

Southern

From Monday, July 23, to Friday,  
August 3, 1906, at 7:45 a.m., making  
with stopover "Hermosa," arriving at  
Anaheim 10:45 p.m.

NO OTHER LINE  
You can also learn Los Angeles for  
accepted.) 5:03 p.m. (Saturday only)  
Excursion rate \$2.00; regular rate  
Los Angeles

NOTHER—

\$3.00

To Santa Barbara

Tickets are good thirty days  
both directions.  
An excellent opportunity to visit

Southern

Los Angeles Ticket Office 261 South

TIME TABLE

Trains Leave Los Angeles—

Arrive Santa Fe	Leave Santa Fe
8:15 a.m. Santa Fe	8:15 a.m. Santa Fe
8:30 a.m. Santa Fe	8:30 a.m. Santa Fe
8:45 a.m. Santa Fe	8:45 a.m. Santa Fe
9:00 a.m. Santa Fe	9:00 a.m. Santa Fe
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